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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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MADE A DISTRICT

Brig.-Gen. King Military Chief of
These Islands.

FORCES IN TWO CAMPS

Orders of Maj.-Gen. Merriam.
"McKinley"—"Otis"—The Future.
Companies to Be in Town.

DISTRICT OF HAWAII.

Headquarters Department of Cal.,
San Francisco, California.
September 4th, 1898.

General Orders No.—

For better administration and
subject to the approval of the Sec-
retary of War, the territory lately
constituted the Hawaiian Repub-
lic is hereby constituted a Military
District, to be known as the Dis-
trict of Hawaii, under Command
of Brigadier-General Chas. King.
U. S. V. with Headquarters at Ho-
nolulu. The officers in charge of
supply depots in that City will, in
addition, act as Chiefs of the staff
departments they represent.
The troops present in the District
will be consolidated into two camps,
one to be called Camp McKinley
consisting of the First New York
Volunteers and Battalion of U. S.
Volunteer Engineers as now, under
command of Col. T. H. Barber, let
New York Volunteers; and an-
other to be called Camp Otis com-
prising all expeditionary troops
temporarily in the District and
commanded by the senior officer of
those forces present.
By Command of
MAJOR-GENERAL MERRIAM:
JNO. H. BENNETT
1st Lieutenant 7th Infantry, A. D.
C., Acting Assistant Adjutant
General.

The above is the most important or-
der since the United States troops
reached Hawaii. In fact it is the only
order of any consequence that has been
issued. In relation to it Gen. Merriam
said yesterday that Camp McKinley
would continue for some time to be at
its present location near Diamond
Head. Camp Otis is within the race
track at Kapiolani park. Camp Otis is
likely to be elsewhere almost at any
time at the notice of a few hours.

Gen. King now has in hand the mat-
ter of selection of a permanent garri-
son site and will use the name Camp
Otis. The available land at Kahauiki
is still favored for fort purposes and
Gen. Merriam said yesterday that this
or some other place that could be had
would be taken and used without wait-
ing for advice from Washington. Gen.
King has the matter in hand and is a
man to go ahead and settle things.
The orders would indicate that Brig.
Gen. King is to be here for some time.
This, however, is uncertain.

It seems more than probable now
that the whole of the Hawaiian Gov-
ernment military establishment will be
taken over by Gen. Merriam. It is his
purpose to station two companies in
the basement of the Executive Build-
ing and to use the Drill Shed, the old
Barracks and the Bungalow. Minister
Cooper and the Cabinet objected to this
on the ground that they wished the
Executive building to resume its civil
aspect once more and to be entirely
without military household. It was
further represented by the Cabinet or
on behalf of the Cabinet that the Drill
Shed and the Bungalow should still be
reserved for the use of the National
Guard of Hawaii. Both Gen. Merriam
and Col. Barber took issue and referred
to the First Regiment, N. G. H., as a
"military association," contending
that it had no standing as an element
or factor of any sort of the United
States forces, even after taking the
oath on the 12th of August. It was fur-
ther suggested by Gen. Merriam and
Col. Barber in reply to an inquiry that
they felt justified in taking possession
of any public property here they might
desire to use for military purposes and
that they could not listen or yield to
or consider any other interpretation of
the joint resolution of Annexation or
the instructions of President McKinley.

After the consultation, in which Gen.
Merriam, Col. Barber and the Cabinet
officer took part was held, the military
men referred the case to the Agent of
the United States, Harold M. Sewall,
who addressed a note to Minister Cooper.
It is believed that an answer has
been sent, though Gen. Merriam said
last evening that he had heard nothing
of it. The only conclusion that can be
drawn from what the Advertiser has
been able to learn is that the two com-
panies will be sent to the Executive
building by Gen. Merriam without
waiting for a verdict from Washing-
ton on the question raised by Minister
Cooper. Gen. Merriam wishes a branch
garrison in the city and at the Execu-
tive building because there are the ac-
commodations at hand and for salut-
ing and other such purposes.

It is believed that much of the prop-
erty of the N. G. H. will be taken over
by the U. S. A. men.

Dr. Carmichael Coming.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 26.—Dr. W.
D. Carmichael, at present in charge of
the Cleveland Marine Hospital, has
been appointed superintendent of the
Marine Hospital Service of the Hawai-
an Islands. He will be stationed at
Honolulu, and from that point will di-
rect the work. There is one island
upon which a large number of the lep-
erous cases are confined, and of these
Dr. Carmichael will make a study.

And Maka Still Lives.

Maka, a native carpenter, is charged
at the station house with larceny in
the second degree. The property stol-
en was a wedding cake. It was treas-
ured by a Kamehameha school couple
recently married. Maka was doing
some work on the residence and took
a piece of the cake each day for des-
sert. He gave some to a friend who
told on him.

SAYS NAVIGATION

"Kamaaina" Expresses
on Future of Hawaii.

The Whaling Days—Cable a Boon
Land and Land Values—Tour-
ists and Travelers.

MR. EDITOR:—Your leader in Sat-
urday's Advertiser about real estate values
has been no doubt of great interest to all
your readers, but it seems that you do not
believe in the future prosperity of the
Hawaiian Islands, since they have been
annexed by the United States. Now I beg
leave to differ from you, entirely, as I do
believe in the prosperity of the Hawaiian
Islands under American rule. Your point
that there is no available lands for farm-
ers, I believe is not well taken.

Honolulu was prosperous when the
whaling business was all and everything.
Honolulu has been prosperous when
sugar realized good prices. But Honolulu
is not dependent on sugar, in fact most
plantations outside of Oahu will ship
their sugars direct without touching Ho-
nolulu, as most of them have done heretofore.

What then is the backbone of Honolu-
lu? "Navigation."
Honolulu is situated on the Islands
and the Islands are so located in the Pa-
cific, that nothing can take their place as
central station in the Pacific, unless some
independent enterprise can raise a new
volcano and new Islands. Look at the in-
crease of steamship lines, which touch Ho-
nolulu on all expeditions. Invalids will
come here for the climate. The Pacific
Does not every sailor man admit, that we
are only in the beginning of a Greater
Pacific Era?

Passengers from all parts of the world
will visit Honolulu in large numbers and
a great many will stay for a shorter or
longer time. Yes, a great many well-to-
do people will be enchanted by our cli-
mate and surroundings and will make Ho-
nolulu their home, especially so when we
will have that telegraph cable. That cable
will be an everlasting boon for Honolulu.
Vessels will call here for orders as at
Falmouth and Queenstown. Invalids will
come here for their health. Pleasure
seekers will come here for a change and
amusement on all tourists and travelers
will explore the Paradise of the Pacific.

That spare room in or near Honolulu,
which you say there is for 1,500 people,
300 homesteads for a family of 5 heads
each, will soon be filled up. And what
then? The present hotel accommodations
are all engaged, as I am informed, and
every lodging house is full. Suppose now
if 100 more people, beside the 1,500 should
come here, where will you berth them?
On the mountains or on the reef?

What then is the value of real estate?
It will increase naturally from year to
year, without booming, till it has reached
a value far above that on Market street
in San Francisco.

Honolulu cannot expand much and is
very limited, you cannot compare it with
any California port, which has room for
dwellings from the Coast to the interior
of the United States.

I believe that 1,500 respectable people or
20 families or more will come here and
fill all your available space will be oc-
cupied.

Therefore you should advise subscribers
"Hold on to your lands."
Respectfully,
A. KAMAAINA.
Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 4, 1898.

PRIVATE WEUSTER.

Another Boy in Blue Succumbs
to Typhoid Fever.
Private William Weuster, Company
K, Eighteenth Infantry, died at the
military hospital Friday night and was
buried from St. Andrew's Cathedral
yesterday afternoon. Typhoid fever
was the trouble. He came down on
the Arizona and when Honolulu was
reached was thought to be in a dying
condition. The remains were interred
in Nuanu cemetery in the plot allot-
ed to other soldiers who have died here.

The funeral was attended by all the
members of Company K. Taps were
sounded and three volleys were fired
over the grave.

Missionary Schooner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The lit-
tle schooner Queen of the Isles sailed
this afternoon for the South Sea. She
had aboard a number of missionaries
bound for the Gilbert and Caroline
Islands and her deck was stored with
their effects. The vessel will sail first
to Jaluit in the Marshall group, and
from there trade between the other
Islands. She was built by Capt. Turner
at Benicia, but she is commanded
by an English captain, and it is the
purpose of her owners to transfer her
to a British registry.

IN THE MILITARY

No More Boys in Blue Bound for
Manila.

LATE ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON

Arizona Passengers to Remain
Here—Pay Day—Rations—Garri-
son Site—Battalion.

No more troops will come to the Is-
lands. This came as instructions to Gen-
eral Merriam by the Scandia. The reg-
iments now at San Francisco will likely
soon be mustered out. Brigadier-General
King is ordered to remain with his forces
here until further notice. He will leave
the Arizona and take rooms in town.
Large tents will take the places of the
small ones now on Kapiolani Park track.
All of the New Yorkers and the En-
gineers are now at Camp McKinley. The
Arizona's troops occupy the race track.
There is no complaint about the camps
except the dust. The heavy army wagons
have powdered the roads and clouds of
dust are constantly sweeping over the
quarters.

The matter of short rations has been
traced up to the general commissary. A
board of officers, appointed to investigate,
had arrived at that point Saturday after-
noon. Their report is yet to come.

The men at the park were in a better
humor Saturday night than in many days.
Most of them were paid off. The others
will receive their money today. All the
boys off had a square meal in town and
an extra good time Saturday night.

Colonel Barber's report on a location for
a permanent barracks has been forward-
ed by General Merriam to Washington.
It is a statement of the conditions sur-
rounding the several tracts surveyed with
a tacit recommendation of Kahauiki.
The question of the occupation of N. G.
H. quarters by United States troops has
officially been turned over by General Merriam
to Minister Sewall. Future discussion of
the matter will be on semi-diplomatic lines
between the United States and the Hawaiian
Government. The conclusion will be referred
to Washington for governmental sanction.

The Arizona and Scandia will get away
tomorrow or Wednesday. There is no
truth in a report that the latter requires
repairs to her machinery. Unattached
officers of the General King expedition
and Red Cross nurses will sail on the
Arizona.

Large crowds of people attend the re-
gimental drills at Camp McKinley and the
Park every afternoon. The program of
the Arizona's troops is the same as that
of the New Yorkers, previously pub-
lished in these columns. The Arizona
would not muster in a Hawaiian bat-
talion for the reason simply that there is
none to support it. If the officers who have
volunteered for this service will organize
their companies the General will muster
them in.

General Merriam was much improved in
health last night. He is living quietly at
the Hawaiian Hotel, and expects to re-
turn to San Francisco by the Australia
tomorrow or Wednesday. The hospital
ship of the Philippines expeditionary
forces arrived in port at 8:30 Saturday
morning and is at the Oceanic wharf. She
has a little less than seven days down.
The Scandia brought Companies A, B and
part of D and the band of the First New
York for Honolulu; officers and 125 privates
of the field hospitals corps for Man-
ila; officers of regiments now in the Phil-
ippines; and twenty-five men of the Cal-
ifornia Heavy Artillery in charge of 81-
sixty, for General Merritt's troops.

The New Yorkers were in charge of
Lieutenant Colonel Stacpoole, Major Em-
mott, Major Scott and Lieutenant Wheel-
ock. Majors Schofield, Sheary and Stern-
berg, with three civilian clerks, have
charge of the money. Major Owen has
charge of the hospital corps. His assist-
ants are: Lieutenant Page and Acting
Assistant Surgeons Malahy, Johnstone
and Phalan. Major Kahle, 3rd Artillery,
and Lieutenant Wedgewood, Utah Artil-
lery, are passengers.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the
New York men left the transport and
marched out to the park to join their
regiment. They were received with cheers
at Camp McKinley. The hospital corps
and through officers remained aboard ship
and will continue the voyage with the
expedition. Both the Arizona and Scan-
dia will sail as soon as the latter is con-
sided. General King and his command will
remain here.

ANOTHER EXCURSION.

Steamer Load of Tourists to Visit
This Island Paradise.

The Sunday Times of Minneapolis
is getting off a big excursion to the
Islands, to leave November 5. Two
days are given to Hilo and the Vol-
cano in the program, and eight days to
Honolulu and vicinity. In its descrip-
tion of the arrival here the paper says:
"The tourists will be met by the
Government band of fifty pieces, and
received by President Dole, assisted
by leading citizens. They will be en-
tertained at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel
during their stay in Honolulu. During
the stay trips are to be made to the
"Punch-bowl"—crater of an extinct
volcano; to Waikiki for bathing pur-
poses, surf-riding and a clam chowder.
General Manager B. F. Dillingham, of
the Oahu railway, will tender a spec-
ially conducted trip around part of the
Island of Oahu, including visits to the
sugar plantations of Ewa, Oahu, Wai-
anae, Waiwae and Kahuku."
All this and more for \$250.

The paper thanks Mr. Shingle, Ha-
waiian Commissioner at Omaha, for
valuable information concerning the
Islands and the proposed excursion
trip.

Has a "Ton" of Mail.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 25.—The es-
tablishment of a transportation line
between Seattle and Hawaii became a
reality tonight when the Steamer City
of Columbia sailed for Honolulu and

Hilo with 175 passengers, and a freight
cargo of 2,000 tons, consisting of lime,
beer and general merchandise. In ad-
dition to this she carried a ton of
United States mail.

The vessel was formerly one of the
Old Dominion liners, and was brought
around the Horn early in the year to
go into the Alaska business. Capt.
Walter Milner is in command of the
steamer.

Mexico and Japan.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 24.—It has
been determined in Japan to place a
direct line of steamers on between Yo-
kohama and San Diego, and owing to
the efforts of Mexican diplomatic rep-
resentatives in Tokio the steamers will
touch at one or two Mexican ports. The
country can supply several articles in
continual commercial demand in Ja-
pan: namely, coffee, which Japan gets
from Java, and tobacco, hitherto sup-
plied by Manila, as well as other ar-
ticles sufficient to constitute a basis of
trade.

TWO BIG SHIPS

Arizona Proposes to Make
a Quick Passage.

Manila in Twelve Days—Scandia to
Follow—Views of Commander
of the Scandia.

The transport Arizona will sail to-
day for Manila, taking the Red Cross
nurses, a few unattached officers and
men and the mail for the Philippines
brought by the Scandia. She expects
to make the trip in twelve days.

The Scandia will sail Saturday. She
will take only a part of her hospital
men. About forty of them have ap-
plied to Gen. Merriam for permission
to remain in Honolulu and the request
has been granted. Twelve of them
came ashore last night. These men
will assist at Camp McKinley and the
Military hospital at Independence Park.

Capt. Messer, commander of the
Scandia, denies a report that his ves-
sel is a hospital ship.

In fact there seems to be some differ-
ence of opinion between the gen-
eral master and the field hospital people.
The latter claim flat footed that the
Scandia is a hospital ship and will be
used to take the sick back from Ma-
nila. A Washington dispatch agrees
with this statement. Capt. Messer
states that if such is true he will re-
sign at Manila.

Capt. Messer was on the sea thirty-
nine years ago. During the Civil war
he served in the Second Army Corps.
He has an army commission now and
ranks captain. Capt. Hart is navigat-
ing officer of the vessel.
Miss Boeres, the little Red Cross
lady from Colorado, who is in a pas-
senger by the Arizona, ran afoul of
military discipline a few days ago,
through pure kindness of heart, but
won out in the matter. She pitied the
soldiers, who were to tramp to Kapiolani
Park, with heavy knapsacks, tents,
etc., on their shoulders, and actually
hired wagons from her own pocket to
take out the luggage. Gen. Merriam
heard of the matter after it was all
over. He was displeased, but nothing
could be done. The soldiers had sur-
rendered their equipment to the little
woman and everything was at the
camp in the park.

S. S. Australia Coming Back.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The
Oceanic Steamship Company's Aus-
tralia, which has been in use as a trans-
port for the past few months, has just
been returned to her owners by the
Government and will resume her run
on the Honolulu route. She will leave
here September 1, and as there has
been an accumulation of freight and
passengers owing to the short service,
she is sure to go out crowded.

Kenilworth.

The Kenilworth has been reported at
Valparaiso in distress. Capt. James
Murray of the ship Shenandoah has
been sent to Valparaiso to take com-
mand of the Kenilworth, vice Capt.
Baker, who was killed, as before stat-
ed, when endeavoring to get his ship
into port. What the damage to cargo
is cannot be at present learned, but
about \$275,000 insurance on it was
written by companies and agencies in
America. Capt. Murphy is due at Val-
paraiso in a few days.

The New Teacher.

Charles Elston, the new chemistry
teacher for the High School, who ar-
rived on the John D. Spreckels, is a
graduate of the California State Uni-
versity. He succeeds Professor Har-
ker. Mr. Elston is a man of exceptional
ability and promise, and brings the
best of letters to Hawaii. He was
highly recommended by the President
at Berkeley to Professor Scott, prin-
cipal of the High School.

MERRITT AT HELM

Assumes His Place as Governor
of the Philippines.

INQUIRY ORDERED BY DEWEY

Monadnock—Capt. Whiting—Agui-
naldo is Wise—Soldiers Killed
in a Street Shooting.

MERRITT AND DEWEY.

NEW YORK, August 25.—A San cable
from Manila says: General Merritt has
relinquished military command here to
General Otis, and has assumed his duties
as Military Governor. Provost courts
have been organized. Colonel Jewett has
been appointed Chief Judge.

The situation growing out of the half
hostile attitude of the insurgents is im-
proving. Aguinaldo, who had control
of the city's water supply, has permitted
the use of water without its being neces-
sary to compel him to do so.
The general situation is very quiet. The
health of the Army remains good. Agui-
naldo's Adjutant, Infante, says that the
insurgent leader has ordered his men to
lay aside their arms and to plant rice for
future war necessities.
The long delay in the arrival of the
monitor Monadnock from San Francisco
displeases Admiral Dewey, who believes
that she should have reached Manila some
days before August 16th, the date of her
arrival. He has ordered an inquiry and
the court convenes on the cruiser Balti-
more today. Captain Wildes is president
and Lieutenant Scott recorder.

A searching inquiry will be made into
the trouble alleged to have occurred at
Honolulu between Captain Whiting and
Paymaster Wilcox of the Monadnock.

AGUINALDO.
NEW YORK, August 24.—The World to-
night received the following from Manila,
Philippine Islands:
"To the Editor of the World: I am satis-
fied with America's occupation. The
Philippines are disbanding." AGUINALDO.

General Aguinaldo has issued orders to
his soldiers to return to their homes.

TREATY BOARD.

American Peace Commissioners
Have Been Selected.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Secretary
of State Day announced late this after-
noon that Justice White of the United
States Supreme Court had accepted a
place on the Peace Commission. This
completes the number allotted to the
United States under the terms of the pro-
tocol. The American Commissioners are:
Secretary of State William R. Day.
Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minne-
sota.

Senator William P. Frye of Maine.
Whitehead Reed of New York.
Justice Edward L. White of Louisiana.
LONDON, August 25.—The Times this
morning, says editorially that the Amer-
ican Peace Commission is strong in per-
sonnel and in policy, and must be taken
to represent President McKinley's con-
currence in the inclination of the Repub-
lican party toward a policy of colonial
expansion. The nomination of Mr. White
may be due to the President's resolve not
to ignore the interests and susceptibility
of the Church of England in the final
settlement of the Philippine suit.

BRITISH IN EGYPT.

Dervish Guides Leading Columns
Up the Nile.

WADY HAMED, August 26.—The Anglo-
Egyptian forces began to advance yester-
day, moving in five parallel columns at
deploying distance. They were led by
Jain guides and by bands of pipers, who
were playing. It was an imposing spec-
tacle. The friendly natives on the opposite
bank of the Nile indulged in delight war
dances. The camp is now a wilderness
of broken biscuit boxes and other rubbish.
The dervishes' scouts are active, and it
is rumored there is a dervish force on
the left bank of the Nile near Zeki and Wad-
shahara. It is reported the Khedive is
preparing to make a stand at Kerren,
seven miles north of Omdurman, and will
defend the Mahdi's tomb to the last.

Yesterday the gunboats with the expedi-
tion seized the island of Gib-el-Royan,
opposite El Hajir, about forty miles north
of Omdurman, the capital of the Khedive.
The island will be used as an advance
depot for stores.

LONDON, August 25.—The Rome cor-
respondent of the Chronicle hears that
the Holy See has undertaken to nominate
only friendly priests and monks in the
future to missions and episcopal sees in
the Sudan.

Hawaiian Postal System.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The postal
system now in operation in the Ha-
waiian Islands will be retained pend-
ing the recommendations of the Ha-
waiian Commission, which has just be-
gun its labors there. This announce-
ment was made today by Postmaster
General Emory Smith, at the White
House.

SENATOR GEO. F. HOAR.

NEW YORK, August 25.—A special to
the Sun from Washington says: During
a conference today between the President
and Senators Davis and Frye, members
of the Peace Commission, the question
of the selection of an Ambassador to
England to succeed John Hay was talked
over, and for the first time it became
known that the President is considering
the advisability of offering the place to
Senator George Frisbie Hoar of Massa-
chusetts.

WARSHIPS FOR DEWEY.

NEW YORK, August 25.—A Herald spe-
cial from Washington says: Admiral
Dewey's squadron at Manila is to be re-
inforced. At least three or four of

NEW POLICY NOW

Great Britain and Russia at Odds in China.

LORD SALISBURY'S LATEST SAY

"Sphere of Influence"—China's Rulers Between Two Fires—Statement of Compromise Grounds.

BRITISH PRESSURE.

LONDON, August 27.—The Peking correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The situation has become acute. The relations between the Tsung-li Yamen and Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, are strained to the point of rupture. Sir Claude Macdonald has intimated that any failure by China to observe Great Britain's wishes will be accepted as a casus belli.

In support of Sir Claude Macdonald the fleet has been concentrated at Wei-hai-wei and Hankow, and all the war ships under 500 tons have been mobilized in the Yangtze river. The naval demonstration is solely directed against China, as it is semi-officially stated that the existing relations with Russia are cordial.

Lord Salisbury has abandoned the policy of the open door substituting for it a policy of sphere of influence. Diplomatic conferences have been of recent occurrence in the last few days. Lord Salisbury insists upon a recognition by the other powers interested in China of the boundaries of Great Britain's "sphere of influence." In the same instrument whereunder Great Britain recognizes Russia's position in Manchuria, Russia is requested to acknowledge the paramountcy of England in the Yangtze valley, and guarantee that her territorial requirements shall be permanently respected.

Great Britain is willing to drop her protest in respect to the Newchuan Railway, but Russia is required to cancel her agreement with China that the country having the largest financial interest should arbitrate in disputes connected with the Peking-Hankow Railroad. The negotiations are confined to Peking.

The British Embassadors at St. Petersburg and Peking are in close communication.

VIOLENT "SCENES."

LONDON, August 27.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says: Violent scenes are reported to have occurred between Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, and M. Pavloff, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, owing to the latter's commanding the Tsung-li Yamen to revoke its agreement with the Hong Kong bank under pain of the Czar's strong displeasure. The Chinese are inclined to obey M. Pavloff, seeing that the British confine themselves to verbal protests.

The position is now worse than ever. All the Russian ships have returned to Port Arthur, while the British vessels are assembling at Wei-hai-wei and Chofon. Extreme activity prevails ashore at Port Arthur.

The action of the Russians at Newchuan indicates an intention on their part to remain there in strong force, whether they build the Tsin-tsin Railway or not.

A COMPROMISE.

LONDON, August 27.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that he is in a position to confirm the statement he recently made that a compromise has been arrived at between England and Russia in accordance with which Russia gets her way on the railway questions and England gets concessions in other directions.

SANTIAGO.

Clergy Want Their Old Pay—American Schools.

NEW YORK, August 24.—A Herald special from Santiago says: The entire clergy, from Archbishop Crespo down, have sent to Customs Collector Donaldson their regular monthly "impress" for the payment of their salaries, as was the custom under the Spanish regime.

The Archbishop's salary is \$12,000. Donaldson has also been presented with claims from the professor of the Institute schools, the police and other bodies.

Instructions have been asked for from Washington. SANTIAGO, August 24.—Gen. Wood has settled the school question on the American basis and 400 children here will renew their studies September 15th.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 24.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says: Great uneasiness is felt over the re-education of last year's failure of the harvest. In seven districts of the Province of Samara, and largely in the Provinces of Samara, Saratoff, Simbirsk, Viatka and Perm the crops are almost worthless. Even the landed gentry are beginning to ask the Government for relief and the prospects of a famine are most grave. The Ministers of the Interior and of Finance are sending out agents to make inquiries and to purchase corn. It is rumored that in some districts the peasantry are breaking into the communal granaries and helping themselves.

COIN FOR TROOPS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—About \$1,000,000, mostly in gold and silver coin, will be carried from here on the Scandia for the payment of United States troops in the Philippines and at Hawaii. The coin will be guarded by a detachment of soldiers.

NOT THE WISEST WAY.

It is not always best to wait until it is needed before buying a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Quite frequently the remedy is required in the very busiest season or in the night and much inconvenience and suffering must be borne before it can be obtained. It costs but a trifle as compared with its real worth and every family can well afford to keep it in their home. It is everywhere acknowledged to be the most successful medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

A Hospital Ship.

The transport Scandia, now here, is a Government hospital ship and comes under the naval status of an auxiliary cruiser. While she has no mounted guns her officers and men are all regularly uniformed as in the navy. The Scandia formerly belonged to the Hamburg-American Packet line. She is about as large as the Arizona, has powerful engines and can develop a high rate of speed. At Manila she will receive and take back to San Francisco all the sick and wounded American soldiers. Mr. Z. T. Malaby, of the army, will have charge of the medical department and trained nurses during the round trip.

A Training Station.

(San Francisco Chronicle.) Honolulu will prove to be an excellent station for troops preparing for the Philippines. It is in the tropics, and its temperature is a happy medium between those of San Francisco and Manila. Soldiers acclimated there will pass to the island of Luzon without danger to health and in complete readiness for whatever may befall them in the way of active service.

TO DIVIDE SAMOA

A Feeler on the Subject Put Forth By Germany.

United States Would Not Hear of It. Great Britain's Interest—A New Treaty Next.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—It is reported that trouble between Germany and the United States may ensue, owing to the Samoan Islands. McKinley's plan to fortify Pago Pago harbor is not liked by Germany. The proposition advanced by the Marine Police Correspondent that the islands be divided, England taking Savaii, Germany Upolu and American Tutuila, it is believed here, was inspired by the German Government for the purpose of finding out how the United States and Great Britain would receive the proposition.

The division proposed would give Germany the best of the islands and Great Britain the worst. So far as the United States is concerned, the proposition to partition the group will not be considered.

Correspondence now in progress between the United States and Germany may lead to serious friction. Recently a Municipal Council of the District of Apia became involved in a dispute over a proposition to extend the municipal boundaries of the district laid down in the treaty. The Chief Justice decided in favor of extending the boundaries. The result was that the property of the Germans was subject to higher taxation. The German Government protested. The reply of the United States was that though not strictly in accordance with a treaty, similar action was taken by a former Chief Justice nominated by Germany.

Germany admitted that if the precedent was right the present action of the Chief Justice ought to stand. It is thought probable that there will have to be eventually a new Commission to frame a new treaty. It is not improbable that Germany will propose the partition of the islands. Great Britain's influence will probably be thrown with the side of the United States.

REARRANGEMENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 23.—A special from Manila, of August 23, says: Gen. Merritt has assumed the Governor's duties and transferred the command of the Eighth Corps to Major General E. S. Otis.

Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis, of California, has been ordered to report to Gen. Anderson and Gen. McArthur has been assigned to the Second division. Col. Owenshine, of the Twenty-third regulars, will command the brigade in place of Gen. McArthur.

WANTS MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—Dr. Middleton, chief surgeon of the Department of California, has received a letter from Chief Surgeon Lippincott, under Gen. Merritt, requesting that the forwarding of extra medical and surgical supplies for the Philippine troops be expedited as much as possible. This request has been wired to the War Department at Washington.

CURZON'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, August 24.—The election for the seat in the House of Commons for the Southport division of Lancashire made vacant by the acceptance of Mr. Geo. Curzon of the vice-royalty of India, was held today and resulted in the return of Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland, Liberal, by a majority of 272 votes over his Conservative opponent, Lord Skelmersdale.

The result of the election is a defeat for the government, Mr. Curzon having held the seat since 1886.

HEAT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Today was the hottest August day on record. The highest degree of temperature at the weather office was 88 degrees at 4 o'clock. The temperature at street level was 96 degrees for more than an hour from 4 until after 5 o'clock. Heat prostration cases began to pour into police headquarters early in the morning and there was no let up till midnight. Horses fell in the streets in all parts of the city. In the tenement district sweat shop workers—mothers and babies—gaped for breath.

CECIL RHODES WINS.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Aug. 23.—In the Cape Colony assembly general elections, which are now in progress, Cecil Rhodes and Mr. Oates, candidates of the progressive party, opposed to the Afrikanerbund, which is largely representative of President Kruger's interests in South Africa, have been elected by an overwhelming majority in Little Nyamqualand, a maritime district in the northwest of the colony.

OUT IN MANILA

Report That Boys in Blue Are Now Homesick.

BUSINESS BOOM IN THE TOWN

Reports Concerning the Insurgents Has Been Fighting—Americans Are Popular.

TROOPS HOMESICK.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The World's special cable from Manila says:

The American troops are homesick and disgusted. They hope the Philippines will not be retained by the United States. Aguinaldo is in an ugly mood. The insurgents would have pillaged Manila and confiscated the property there had they not been stopped from doing so by the Americans. They profess friendship for the Americans and are allowed in the city when unarmed.

The transports Rio and Pennsylvania have arrived.

A BOOM IN MANILA.

MANILA, August 22.—Business is booming in Manila, supplies of all sorts being landed rapidly. The whole number of prisoners taken proves to be 13,000, a figure considerably larger than the highest estimates immediately after the battle. They delivered up 15,000 stands of arms. The troops continue in peaceful possession of the city of Manila and suburbs.

PRIESTS AND PAPERS.

MANILA, August 24.—The natives assert that the religious orders are instigating opposition to American supremacy.

Newspapers published in both English and Spanish have already appeared.

SPANIARDS AND INSURGENTS.

MADRID, August 24.—The Government has a dispatch from Rios, Governor of the Vizcaya Islands and successor of Gen. Jaudenes in the Governor Generalship of the Philippines, saying that there has been bloody fighting between the Spanish troops and insurgents, with an estimated loss to the latter of 500 men. The Spanish losses were "unimportant." The dispatch says a number of insurgent chiefs were captured and shot.

INSURGENT ATTITUDE.

MANILA, August 24.—At a conference to day between the insurgents and Americans, the former declared emphatically that they were willing to cooperate with the Americans and to surrender their arms promptly if assured that the islands would remain either an American or British colony, under the protectorate of the United States or Great Britain. Otherwise the insurgent leaders asserted that they would not dare to disarm and must positively refuse to do so. They threaten fresh rebellion within a month if the Americans withdraw.

ORDER IN MANILA.

MANILA, August 24.—Perfect order has thus far been maintained in Manila under American control. The city is quiet and seems almost to have resumed its normal business and social activity.

ENGLISH FAVOR AMERICANS.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The Manila correspondent of the Sun says: "The greatest interest is manifested in the ultimate disposition of the islands. Englishmen who are in business here are anxious for the Americans to hold the whole group, and many Spaniards believe that this would be the best solution of the problem. They say that business will be impossible under the conditions and the Filipinos would not be able to establish or maintain a government. Aguinaldo represents only a small fraction of the natives and trouble would surely follow if he had control. The English declare that if the islands are given back to Spain or handed over to the Filipinos they will have to quit."

SPAIN'S EFFORTS.

MADRID, August 23.—The opposition parties, supported by the press and public opinion, are urging the government to resist the American pretensions in the Philippines. The belief is general that Germany, Russia and France will oppose America annexing any considerable portion of the archipelago.

WORSE THAN BULLETS.

NEW YORK, August 24.—A special to The Tribune from Washington City says:

The list of casualties in the army during the war with Spain has not been carefully compiled and in fact it cannot be complete for months to come for included in it must be as well the deaths in camp from disease, which will far outnumber those from the bullets of the enemy. "The proportion of deaths from disease will probably be larger than in the civil war."

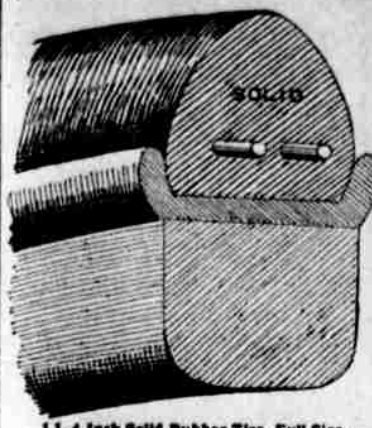
CHIEF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA, Aug. 22.—Justice McGill has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship of British Columbia.

A new pulsing judge will not be appointed for some time yet.

SCHLEY BETTER.

WESTPORT, CONN., August 24.—Schley's condition is much improved this morning.



11-4 inch Solid Rubber Tire, Full Size.

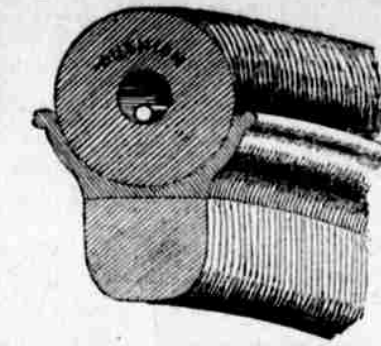
Cushion Tires

specially constructed of a softer yet tough compound, are a combination of the pneumatic and solid. They are more resilient than the solid, but less than the pneumatic. They prevent all noise and clatter and nearly all of vibration. There being no air chamber, there can be no puncture.

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11-4 inch Cushion Rubber Tire, Full Size.

Don't Wait.

If you need shoes buy them now. Napoleon won battles because he never waited for the enemy; he got there first.

Business success is won in the same way.

We don't wait for stores to get the new creations in shoes, we get them ourselves. Come and see.

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The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.
FORT STREET.



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THE UNEXCELLED VICTOR

THE UP TO DATE CRAWFORD

THE JUVENILE ELFINE

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If you don't know what, you want our bicycle man, R. C. Geer, will help you out.



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Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AYERDAHL, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Solid Rubber Tires

are unequalled for resilience and durability. We utilize all the latest improvements, besides special devices of our own. Endless wires located within the rubber at high tension securely hold the rubber in the channel. The shape of the rubber and channel prevents the side wear and cutting so common in most other tires, while the patent projecting convex flange effectually protects the felloe from injury, besides presenting a neat and tasty appearance. They cannot come off or get out of the channel.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scoury sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.
Sold in Bottles 25c. and in cases containing six times the quantity, its each sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
New York Line.

The fine steel bark Johanna will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about October 15th.

If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

FIJI TEA ESTATE

Scientist Guppy Writes an Interesting Letter.

HE MAKES APPEAL TO HAWAII

Natives of the South are Dying Out—A Colony Twenty-Five Years Old—War Comment.

MR. EDITOR:—I am at present stopping at the Wainunu Tea Estate in Vanua Levu and this gives me an opportunity of referring to the tea industry of Fiji. The cultivation of tea in this British colony has been hampered by very serious difficulties which in the case of one estate proved insurmountable, and it was in consequence closed. The other surviving estate lies at Wainunu, and it has long been going through troubled waters. The obstacles, however, are not connected with the growth of the plant, which thrives wonderfully well, nor with the quality of the tea, since the testimony in its favor is abundant. They are concerned with the difficulty and cost of procuring labor, and with the limited market which the colony offers for the lucrative disposal of its own teas. The white population of Fiji has not increased since the islands were annexed nearly a quarter of a century ago, and its consumption of tea would in itself barely keep the local industry above water. Secure in their supplies of Indian and Ceylon teas, the Australian merchants have not facilitated the sale of the Fijian article; and thus tea cultivation has been for years leading a struggling existence in this colony. Had it not been for the pluck and enterprise displayed by Captain Robble of Levuka and by Mr. G. Barratt, the manager of the estate, the undertaking would have been abandoned long ago. Hawaii, as I apprehend, is now a part of the Great Republic. I wonder whether in the moment of her triumph, she would extend a hand to this struggling little group, by making Fijian teas more widely known not only amongst her own people but also in America.

I have been spending much time in the mountains geologizing and botanizing. Most of the interior of this island is in its primeval condition, almost all the natives living at the coast. Travel is accordingly beset with many difficulties, and it is more difficult to climb the mountains, which are not over 4,000 feet high than it is to accomplish the ascent of Mauna Loa. One is always being scorched up or baked through. A dozen times in the day one has to wade or swim across swollen rivers, and the wretched bush-paths are often nearly obliterated on account of the dying out of the people. Apart, however, from such matters it is interesting to note that the unfortunate Fijian is in many ways being assisted in the path downward to extinction. There are signs, however, that the Governor is quite prepared to act in some decisive way when the opportunity offers. He is hampered by a native policy not of his own creation, a policy which after a duration of nearly a quarter of a century is resulting in the extinction of the aborigines and in the decrease of the white population. The system of harnessing white men and natives together in the local government of the islands is I am glad to hear about to break down. Many of the most important ordinances directed to preserving the aboriginal race have long been practically in abeyance. The white magistrate is terribly handicapped by the relatively independent position which the Roko or Governor of his province occupies. He can only suggest things to him, but the Roko merely promises and there everything ends.

The war of course in the absorbing topic down here; and in common with other Englishmen I cannot help thinking that England will benefit by the success of American arms almost as much as the citizens of the United States. The use of might on the side of right has not been of too frequent occurrence in the world's history—I mean the exercise of might without the ulterior object of self-aggrandizement. It would be a grand thing if America could give the world an altruistic lesson and introduce a new ethical code for the nations. The absorption of the Philippines would I venture to think rather spoil the object lesson. To convert the heathens to Christianity and their lands to his own uses has been too often John Bull's method of procedure. I have employed here the language of a recent critic of England and her colonies. Let us hope that the United States of America will inaugurate another policy altogether.

H. B. GUPPY, M. B.

Wainunu, Vanua Levu, Fiji, July 12, 1898.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

This is to certify that I have had chronic diarrhoea ever since the war. I got so weak I could hardly walk or do anything. One bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me sound and well.

J. R. GIBBS, Fincastle, Va.

I had chronic diarrhoea for twelve years. Three bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured me.

S. L. SHAVER, Fincastle, Va.

Both Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Shaver are prominent farmers and reside near Fincastle, Va. They procured the remedy from Mr. W. E. Casper, a druggist of that place, who is well acquainted with them and will vouch for the truth of their statements. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Rapid Transit Manager.

C. G. Ballentyne has been elected by the directors manager of the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company. Mr. Ballentyne has taken the lead in the plan of supplying rapid transit for the city and was the choice of all interested for the post to which he has been assigned. He has been successful as manager for the Hawaiian Gazette Company and for some time at least will continue with the printing and publishing business in which he is interested.

For the Queen.

In a recently published book is the following anecdote about the British Queen:

A Presbyterian minister who was called on at short notice to officiate at the parish-church of Crathie in the presence of the Queen, and, transported by this tremendous experience, burst forth in rhetorical supplication: "Grant that as she grows to be an old woman she may be made a new man; and that in all righteous causes she may go forth before her people like a he-goat on the mountains."

GEN. ALGER TALKS

Secretary of War on Mustering Out of Troops.

Many Volunteers Would Like to Remain in Service—Positions—Patriotism of Employers.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Secretary of War Alger is in New York on his way from Washington to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I.

When asked about the mustering out of the troops he said:

"That is a very difficult matter and has been delayed to give us a chance to make the best move."

"All of the volunteers who have seen service either at Santiago or at Manila with few exceptions, will be mustered out. Many of the volunteers want to remain in the service and for days I have been besieged with letters, petitions and personal appeals by the friends of such regiments to keep them in the service."

"Of course, a large army is necessary and will be kept up. Nevertheless we feel that there are many who made a pecuniary sacrifice to get to the front and now that they are not wanted we want to give them back to their families and business. I do not know just when the official order of muster out will be given, but I think it will be given within a week."

"What will the Government do for the many volunteers who may find it impossible to get their old positions back?" was asked.

"That is another proposition. I trust there will not be many such cases, as I trust the patriotism of the employers is great enough to preclude such a possibility. But the Government can do nothing in case the men are refused their old positions. The Government is not conducting an employment bureau."

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24.—There are to be mustered out of active service soon twenty-eight batteries of artillery, nine regiments of cavalry and 62 regiments of infantry.

These infantry regiments recruited up to the full strength number 80,000 men; the cavalry about 11,000, and the artillery about 5,000. The total number reached 96,000.

A BLACKSMITH'S STORY.

He Became so Run Down That Work Was Almost Impossible—His Whole Body Racked With Pain.

From the Bridgewater Enterprise.

Mr. Austin Fancy is a well known blacksmith living at Baker Settlement, a hamlet about ten miles from Bridgewater, N. S. Mr. Fancy is well known in the locality in which he lives. He is another of the legion whose restoration to health adds to the popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Fancy related his story of illness and renewed health to a reporter of the Enterprise as follows:—"During the last winter, owing I suppose to overwork and impure blood, I became very much reduced in flesh, and had severe pains in the muscles all over my body. I felt tired all the time, had no appetite, and often felt so low spirited that I wished myself in another world. Some of the time, necessity compelled me to undertake a little work in my blacksmith shop, but I was not fit for it, and after doing the job, would have to lie down; indeed I often felt like fainting. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using a couple of boxes, I felt a decided relief. The pains began to abate, and I felt again as though life was not all dreariness. By the time I had used six boxes I was as well as ever, and able to do a hard day's work at the forge without fatigue and those who know anything about a blacksmith's work, will know what this means. Those who are not well, will make no mistake in looking for health through the medium of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Sold by all dealers in medicine.

CUBANS BAD LOT

Rob the Camps of Their Friends the Americans.

Patriots Causing No End of Trouble in Cuba—Spanish Still Fight. A Spanish Protest.

THIEVING PATRIOTS.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 23.—On the breaking up of General Wheeler's camp on Caney road on Friday, tents and general equipment of division quarters were left in charge of the quartermaster's department. During the night Cubans stealthily confiscated all tents, stores and personal effects of the soldiers. There is no clue to the robbers.

On Saturday General Lawton ordered the ammunition and arms to be brought into town, but it was too late. Everything was gone. General Kent's brigade, stationed three miles from Santiago, also lost their tents, and the soldiers marched into town barefooted—shoes and everything portable have been stolen. The Cubans are equipping themselves with arms, tents and provisions of the Americans. They are continually stalking about the camps, and constant vigilance is necessary.

CUBAN TROOPS.

NEW YORK, August 24.—A dispatch to The Herald from Madrid says:

"There is a growing feeling of irritation which has been discussed fully in Ministerial circles at the failure of the insurgents to respect the protocol and the order for the cessation of hostilities. An important political personage said:

"If matters are continued thus, Spain repatriation of Cuban troops unless the United States could give a guarantee that Spanish interests will be safeguarded from the piratical inclination of the insurgents is out of the question."

"The matter is at such a point, that, if the insurgents continue hostilities the Government, according to the most important Ministerialists, will give orders to the Spanish troops to take the offensive against those insurgents who do not respect the protocol."

H. S. Rubens, Consul for the Cuban delegation, said it was possible that small bands of Cubans were still fighting in the interior. There are no telephone or telegraph wires running over the island and he thought it possible some of the bands were not aware of the cessation of hostilities.

DENIED OFFICIALLY.

MADRID, August 24.—The Government definitely denies sending an order to Blanco to resume hostilities against the insurgents.

REPORT OF ANOTHER BATTLE.

LONDON, August 24.—According to a dispatch from Madrid to a local news agency there has been serious fighting between the Spanish and insurgents in Cuba, in which the insurgents lost 500 killed and wounded. The report cannot be confirmed from other sources.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

A Connection with the Canadian-American Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

to All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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Express Line of Steamers from Vancouver

to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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HONOLULU, H. I.

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NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

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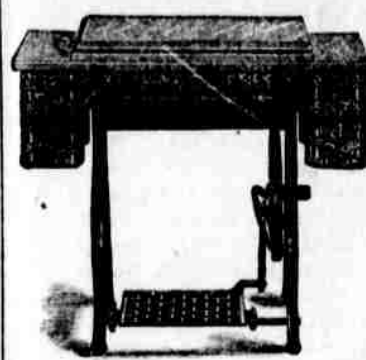
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Here is a pictured tribute to the skill of the American gunner more eloquent than words can paint. Of the two ships of Cervera's fleet, the Cristobal Colon and the Maria Teresa, the former was exceptionally fast, but our gunnery overbalanced her speed and she was conquered after a run of sixty miles.

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All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

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In addition to recent invoices from the United States

The Pacific Hardware Co.

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Graciously when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

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Although the tendency nowadays is to have a variety of coloring in a room, the colors of each piece of furniture must be carefully studied out if you desire a pleasing effect. With taste and a little careful study you can get the same rich effect with half the money. In buying the most expensive goods you are generally sure of a rich and artistic effect, but if you use good judgment you can get the same effect at half the price.

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Leading Furniture Dealers. KING AND BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S.

Throw the responsibility on US—

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was so exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that is the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.

Queen Street.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1898.

REAL ESTATE VALUES.

The speculation in homestead lots in and near the city expands. We have said heretofore, that the local abundance of money has largely, though not altogether created it, and feeds it. But the foundations of an abundant market at home will not stand the pressure of a ten-story speculation.

Just what the immediate needs of residents and immigrants are, in the way of dwelling houses, it is not easy to determine. There appears to be a very large number of vacant lots in the city. We are informed that there are over 300 desirable building lots in and near the city now upon the market. If a residence were erected on each of these, and occupied by the average family of five persons, there would be accommodations for about 1,500 persons. We refer to lots beyond the reach of the poor man, the native, or the average Portuguese. There are in this city 2,885 Americans, English and Germans of both sexes. These would require, on the basis of five persons to the family, about 400 residences, as indicated in the census report. If building lots numbering over 300 are added to the 400 lots already occupied there should be an increase of fifty per cent in the total American, English and German population immediately in order to occupy them. These occupants must be people of "means," though the word is indefinite. As it is pretty well demonstrated that the trades and professions are full, they must be people of "independent means." How far experience will permit us to expect such people to immigrate we cannot say. The great health resorts of the United States, with few exceptions, have been extremely disappointing in this respect, because the average man grossly exaggerates the number of people who have independent means, and he invariably forgets that a family of independent means prefers, as a rule, to reside near to its relatives and old friends.

We do not present accurate statistics, but suggest some figures and comparisons. These may indicate that the local or even foreign absorption of homestead land has or soon will reach its limits.

If there should, however, be a large influx of the "one lunged" people, or those who prefer climate to all things, there will be a steady demand for the homestead lots. Of this class, where there is one rich family, there are a hundred poor ones. This, we believe, is the experience of Southern California, which undoubtedly has the most desirable climate in America.

If there had been such a disposition of our lands, that there were today large tracts of back-country open to settlers who could at once supply the larger part of their own needs, this city, like every city with a rich and well populated back country behind it, would increase rapidly in population.

In flush or boom times there is invariably an exaggeration of facts which may justify a rise in real estate values. The "crowd" never keeps on an even keel. It is a "bull" or a "bear." It declines a moderate course. Its capacity for inventing reasons in favor of the most absurd propositions is marvelous. And the more ignorant the crowd is of the economic laws which regulate the values of real estate, the more positive it is in its beliefs.

We do not here assert that the values of land are excessive. We simply suggest the consideration of a few facts on the subject.

THE CHINESE CASE.

A large class of people in the United States regard the Chinese with the same feelings as the old orthodox divine regarded some of his unregenerate friends. "You are unrepentant," he said; "and collectively deserve and will get eternal damnation. But I have much respect for each of you, individually, and will dine with you even if I believe you ought to be damned."

This class of people denounce the Chinese in their national form, but gladly employ them, whenever they can make money out of them, or save money through them.

As members of the Chinese nation they are regarded as heathen, who worship idols, and cheapen wages. But if money can be made out of them, their heathenism ceases to be offensive, and their acceptance of cheap wages becomes a flourishing virtue. The national game played with the Chinese is, "Head I win, tail you lose."

On these islands, our local policy has been to permit them to largely out-

number ourselves (the Anglo-Saxon), so long as we could make money out of them, and they kept quiet.

The majority of the Chinese resident here were cordially invited and financially assisted, we believe, to locate here by our great planting interest. They have been encouraged to improve our waste lands and make them very profitable in rice and bananas. Even Mr. Frank Damon has preached openly in this place, to the Chinese, the revolutionary doctrine of the "brotherhood of man," at the same moment that our dominant political party declared that "the Chinese must go."

So, on the whole, it is very difficult to work out the correct moral latitude and longitude on the Chinese question.

The Chinese naturally enough ask that those invited to settle here, those who have become Christians, those who have married natives, should obtain political protection of some kind under the new organic act which shall govern the territory.

Upon the principles of the Declaration of Independence, they are entitled to have it. But their rights are no longer governed by those somewhat obsolete principles. Congress has adopted a policy regarding the Chinese. As a matter of simple justice, it should clearly protect our long resident Chinese.

We believe that it is very doubtful whether Congress will give them any political rights. They have already treaty rights which protect persons and property. Congress will hardly understand the situation clearly enough to make any exceptions in their favor. The Commissioners may, and perhaps will recommend that special provisions be made for them in the organic law, but the labor party will become suspicious, and its powerful influence will oppose such provisions.

Uncle Sam will probably use this language to them: "You are much better off than you were in China. You have made, and are making a good thing out of your residence in Hawaii. I used to shout often about the dignity of labor, but since you have cheapened it, it ceases to be dignified unless it is purely American labor. Be contented as you are."

It is fortunate for the Chinese that their case was presented so judiciously and clearly by Mr. Hatch. They may be assured that their case is well understood by the Commissioners.

NEGRO FIGHTERS.

The colored Regulars have distinguished themselves during the war. The Washington Post says: "If it had not been for the Negro Cavalry, the Rough Riders would have been exterminated."

A Southern soldier writes to that paper: "I am not a negro lover. My father fought with Moseby's Rangers and I was born in the South, but the negroes saved that fight and the day will come when Gen. Shafter will give them credit for their bravery." The New York Sun repeats the same story. The New York Mail and Express says: "The Tenth Regiment (colored) marched by the side of the Rough Riders up the terrible hill at Caney. They never faltered. The rents in their ranks were filled as soon as made. Firing as they marched, their aim was splendid, their coolness superb, and their courage aroused the admiration of their comrades."

These men repeated on Cuban soil the story of the assault by Grant's troops at Petersburg. A colored brigade in making an assault lost nearly fifty per cent of its men in killed and wounded in less than fifteen minutes. They never flinched. The losses at Caney were trifling as compared to this.

The comment of the true soldier on this is, that if men of any race or color are thoroughly trained, and the men have confidence in their officers, they do not lack in bravery. The excessive loss of the officers of the regiment at Caney shows that they led their men, instead of following them.

PARTY ALLEGIANCE.

"If Uncle Sam does happen to give Hawaii a District of Columbia Government, the opportunities for work for a Republican organization are by no means lessened. They are increased. If the advocates of centralized government are victorious, fight it out until every last one of them is buried in a political grave. Never give up the liberal republican government ship."

The Bulletin. If the Republican party, to which the Bulletin has unreservedly pledged its allegiance, fixes upon this territory, by its majorities in Congress, a centralized government, will it not be in the nature of treason to that party for the local Republicans here to fight the advocates of that form of government, "until every last one of them is buried in a political grave?" Those who accept party ties, must accept party discipline. To bury the Republican party in a political grave, because it does not do what the Earnest Patriots here want it to do, will be rather a tough job especially if President McKinley must be tumbled into the grave with the rest.

CUBA AND SUGAR.

Another very important factor in fixing the value of sugar, and sugar stocks in this place, will be the future production of sugar in Cuba.

There is a disposition growing on the Mainland to give Cuba the benefit of free sugar as a reciprocity measure. At the present time it is improbable to predict what relation Cuba will have to our tariff. The probabilities, however, are that, as the Federal Government will be forced to govern Cuba, directly or indirectly, the policy of making Cuban sugars free will gradually prevail. It is the natural and commercial way of developing the resources of a country whose future is important to American interests. It was most successfully tried with Hawaii. Why will it not succeed with Cuba?

Aside from comprehending the general policy of the country towards Cuba, it is difficult to forecast the course of events. Cuban affairs of all kinds are in a transition condition. Few men living, and certainly no persons here have any clear, definite or valuable knowledge of those conditions. The problem there is too complicated to be clearly understood here. The stories furnished by "correspondents," the items sent by travelers do not give the reliable data needed in order to frame a sound business judgment. The opinions of men not accustomed to study economic and social questions are worthless.

It seems to be admitted, however, that the area and soil of Cuba, could soon, under proper management, produce more sugar than is now consumed in the United States. One thousand of its forty-three thousand square miles could easily supply that amount. It has already produced 1,000,000 of tons per annum. It should readily increase it to 2,000,000 of tons. There is now over \$50,000,000 of American capital invested in the Cuban sugar plantations. The mills are said to be intact. A large and abundantly sufficient laboring class, skilled in the cultivation of cane, is on the ground. The business of sugar making is already learned. It is not a new industry which requires the training of men; or will cause great losses through ignorance, repeated blunders; nor is it to be rated as a "costly experiment." The island is only a "stone's throw" from the Mainland. It will soon be overrun with adventurous people with more or less capital. The cause of bad government will be at least partially removed. One of the most important items in the account is the fact that there is a large population ready and willing to cultivate cane, as a matter of necessity.

On the other hand, no one can predict at present what the political future will be. There may be such political unrest as will prevent the development of the sugar or any industry, during the next few years. This may prevent the influx of capital. The Federal Government may not be able, with its military forces, to preserve order and restore confidence.

Those who like to believe that it will require a long period for Cuba to recover from the desolation of civil war must remember that a rich agricultural country recovers from desolation and devastation with surprising rapidity. It is said that one year after the German army over-ran Northern France, there were surprisingly few evidences of devastation in existence.

After our Civil War it was generally believed that so extensive was the general wreck of the social fabric it would be utterly impossible to produce cheap cotton for a half century. But the soil was not destroyed and men had to work in order to live. The price of cotton dropped so low that legions of Northern men were ruined financially by misunderstanding the recuperative power of the soil.

Aside from the labor question, the possibilities of Cuba in the future are a most serious threat to the prices of sugar in the United States, and therefore to the permanent value of sugar stocks here. The transition period of that island involves so many unknown factors that anyone who claims to understand them is surely a fool. Speculation in sugar stocks for permanent investment, under such conditions is really of the "wild cat" order. Regarding speculations for an immediate rise we have nothing to say. Such speculations are carried on in every stock exchange without the least regard to the intrinsic merits of the stocks. It is merely playing with fire. The influence of the Philippines on sugar values has not been considered.

LOOTING THE CHINESE.

Certain men, who have enlisted in the army for a war in the interests of pure humanity, yesterday looted the fruit garden of a Chinaman in Manoa valley. It was an act of robbery and piracy committed almost under the flag, and upon a class of men who have heretofore been protected by the Government of Hawaii.

So far as the Regulars are concerned,

it is believed that owing to the very strict discipline maintained over them, they are innocent of any crime against property.

The enforcement of discipline by the Volunteer officers is in many cases very lax. Men who are not accustomed to deal with masses of men are helpless in a crowd. For the Volunteers are and must remain a "crowd" until they are trained to act like machines.

The commanding officer is primarily responsible for the conduct of the forces under him. He is subject to court martial and punishment for the misbehavior of his men, upon proof that his vigilance could have prevented it.

The instances of lawlessness in Manoa valley are no doubt extremely annoying to the commanding officer here, and he will take measures to prevent their repetition.

LOCAL EXPANSION.

"A Kamaaina," whose letter appears in another column, is entirely mistaken in saying that the "Advertiser does not believe in the future prosperity of the Hawaiian Islands." That is the sort of comment made on journals throughout the country, whenever they suggest a halt in speculation. An editor in Southern California was run out of a town a few years since because he published an opinion that certain lots were hardly worth \$1,000 each. His paper was ruined. The lots are now offered at \$75 each and "no buyers."

We earnestly discourage "booms," and exaggerated opinions about values, that create unwholesome excitement in a community, injure the young men, and invariably end in much distress.

The words used by "a Kamaaina," regarding the future of these islands, are almost identical with the vague, glittering words used everywhere in the country by "boomers." In every enterprising town, and there are many thousands of them, there is a class of active and respectable citizens who present with great force and eloquence certain special reasons why each town "is destined to be a great commercial center." This class says: "Our town has peculiar facilities, and its geographical position is such as to secure for it enormous growth." We have seen these very words used in some hundreds of prospectuses issued by towns and cities, fifteen years ago, where very moderate prices now prevail.

No doubt the Nicaragua canal will benefit these islands in due time. But the opinions of constant students in the British shipping trade are really more valuable in this matter than the talk of inexperienced men who know nothing about the laws that govern commerce.

There is San Diego. Its boom burst in 1887. No doubt "it has the finest climate in the United States." No doubt "it has the finest harbor excepting that of San Francisco, on the Coast." But values steadily decline. Its active men say the construction of the Nicaragua canal will vastly benefit it. But if you ask the steamship men to invest in the place on the strength of it, they laugh at you.

There should be no objection to hopeful views of the future. It is exaggerated views spread about by men who, on cross examination, would exhibit a painful ignorance of the literature of commerce, that do infinite harm. These purely speculative views demoralize business men.

As to the values of real estate, there are so many influences that operate to make them rise or fall, it is simply guess work to predict now what they will be in the future.

When the city of Washington was founded, the shrewd operators believed that the land north of the capital was of the highest value. Seventy-five years later, it had hardly increased in price. It was shown recently in one of the New York courts, that land in Harlem, now a part of the city, was cheaper in price in 1876 than in 1803. In spite of the vast growth of the city. Excellent land in large quantities, within a few miles of the city, may be purchased for one-half the price it sold for twenty-five years ago.

Hongkong has 221,000 inhabitants and is one of the great seaports of the world. We have been told that real estate rentals are little, if at all, higher than they are in this city.

"A Kamaaina" mentions the prosperity of these islands during the period that the whale fisheries flourished. Although as many as one hundred and fifty ships visited this port annually, and the native population was much larger than it is at present, the standard price of land during the forties and fifties was \$1 per acre, and few sales at that.

Any person who undertakes to predict the future values of real estate here must first of all know what the price of sugar and of labor will be during the next ten years.

A tired Patriot does not always make a retiring politician.

AN ANGRY PEOPLE.

Close upon the close of the war comes an angry cry of indignation from the people at the treatment of the soldiers by the Government. Money was lavishly voted by Congress. It has been lavishly spent. With abundance of food in the country the soldiers have been scantily fed. Forty per cent of the men in the large army are said to have been on the sick list during a short three months' war. The men have been supplied with shoddy clothing, and ill-made shoes. The medical department has failed to establish an efficient medical service. The massing camps have been badly selected, or improperly managed. On the whole, a foreigner, after reading our newspapers, and John Sherman's invective against Secretary Alger, would conclude that the American people were without business methods.

The simple truth is, that comparatively the business conduct of the war has been much more successful than could have been expected, under the circumstances.

The Sovereign people chose to declare war without military preparation and without forethought. When the pessimists, like Admiral Erben, said: "before you declare war, prepare for it," there was a howl of derision. The people cried "fight! fight! Never mind preparation!" When the naval and military men said "put off the invasion of Cuba until the danger from yellow fever is over," the response was "fight the Spaniards." The people refused to talk about preparation when the cry of "Remember the Maine" was ringing in their ears. The demon of Yellow Fever, stronger than the armies of the Republic, was not seen, though the wise men knew he stood behind the Spaniards.

At the close of the Civil war, prudent men advised the establishment of a military staff, and the organization of the militia forces under Federal authority. Congress, that is, the people, refused. All were tired of war. The navy was neglected and the magnificent fighting ships we have, were built in spite of great hostility from the West.

Providence, therefore, kindly fixed up a fight for Uncle Sam, so that his opponent was an old, crippled, poverty-stricken, bed-ridden, paralyzed "critter" that couldn't handle a gun.

The organization of a great army is a business, and demands business methods. Capable as the volunteer is he must be trained. Old soldiers know that "magnificent assaults," "desperate charges," "bayonet attacks," "forced marches" depend upon "grub" and well regulated bowels, and not upon fine bands of music playing to Old Glory. A big sandwich, with plenty of beans and coffee, steady the soldier on the field better than an eloquent oration about duty and sacrifice.

To put some thousands of inexperienced men into official positions, and expect them to properly and successfully conduct an army is like importing a hundred clergymen into these islands and expecting them to instantly organize successful sugar plantations.

The suffering of the soldiers is due mainly to the want of preparation. The want of preparation is due to the indifference of the people. There is now a widespread desire to "skin somebody." It will not be done. Congress will investigate the cause. By the time that is finished the people will have cooled off, and forgotten about the affair. "Back numbers" do not interest the public. There will, however, remain the national self-consciousness that the people must share the blame.

Perhaps sufficient credit will never be given to the men who, as veterans of the Civil War, have done masterly work in calling a great army suddenly out of the ground. Without their experience, and knowledge, it would have been utterly impossible to have done what has been done. Had the entire business of the organization been left to them, and the politicians been "reduced to the ranks" even much more would have been accomplished.

Much that has been learned during the last three months will be forgotten. Enough will be remembered to place the military and naval service on a better footing.

THE PASSING HOUR.

Schools on the American plan in Cuba sounds all right.

Perhaps China anticipated what would come eventually when she long ago only wanted to be let alone.

Henry M. Stanley seems to favor a sort of platonic friendship between the United States and Great Britain.

If the excursion steamer Columbia is really bringing a ton of mail to Honolulu there should be letters for all hands.

The next in transit Boys in Blue will be from the other way and will likely have at least their Manila cigars with them.

"While it may be the fact that fine feathers do not make fine birds," mused the girl of the period, "I notice that

an ocean liner draws more water than a mud scow." "Yes," responded her best friend, "and it is also undeniable that a bartender cuts more ice than a clergyman."

A stove trust has been formed in the United States and manifestly for the purpose of making it warm for house-keepers.

Cecil Rhodes will now proceed to make it warm for his Uncle Oom Paul. The ancient Uncle has made the good fight pretty well according to his lights and has considerable battle left in him yet, but must yield to progress rather than to the superb individual representing the advance movement.

The United States Treasury is in the peculiar condition of having too much money on hand. The big loans were promptly subscribed by the people and the termination of the war so reduced expenses that the surplus is something enormous. Some of the speculators down here would suggest a dividend.

The Governorship campaign is on like a murder mystery up in California. In the Chronicle Gage, the Republican nominee, is a bigger man than Dewey and in the Examiner Maguire, the Democratic standard bearer, gets more space than Shafter, Sampson and Schley together ever had at one time.

It has been extremely pleasant during the past few days to feel the absence of militarism from the principal public building, the old palace. The fact has made people feel that at last sign of force was absent from government here. It has seemed a realization of the hope of the moral influence of Old Glory.

It may be expected now that one mail will bring news of trouble with the Cuban patriots and the next information of trouble with the Philippine insurgents. The nation preaching persuasively in these days the doctrines of modern civilization will require all the time and tact that can be brought to the task.

Conflicting stories come from Cuba. The one thing upon which the dispatches agree is that there are "soup kitchens" in Havana. The civil Governor there tells Clara Barton that local assistance is not needed, but that he believes there is considerable suffering in the interior. There have been "soup kitchens" in a number of American cities within the past three or four years.

By getting themselves whipped so quickly the Spaniards played it rather low down on thousands of the men who volunteered into the service of the United States as soldiers. It is true that some of these volunteers want to keep on soldiering. Many of them will go into the regular army. The citizen warriors who care more for the commercial life have had all their plans sadly deranged and at no small cost.

There were a whole lot of steamers running to the Klondike once, but there is no business up that way for them now. Some of these tubs are to have a try at the Honolulu route out of Seattle, though not all the Seattle steamers are of the makeshift class. It will be fine to have mail more often, but the boats will continue on the line only so long as there is business. Not a great deal of business can be created.

There are a lot of yellow stories printed to the effect that ex-Secretary Sherman declares Gen. Alger, Secretary of War, should be removed on account of misconduct of the war and further that Gen. Miles has been passing strictures on his superiors at Washington. Still another thing is a severe arraignment of Gen. Shafter. Well, Shafter was successful. Sherman has been talking much and wildly and incoherently since the war opened. Finally, it seems simply impossible that Gen. Miles should forget his position and his country and his army.

Through the West now there is an agricultural co-operative movement that is called "Organization of Beet Sugar Factories." This is a condition: "Each shareholder is obliged to grow beets on — acres of land and to deliver these beets to the manufactory, all according to the rules of the company." As the promoters in each case are to hold the majority of the stock and formulate the "rules," the farmers are a trifle shy of the new enterprise. It is thus seen that self-interest is the same, pretty much the world over.

While the war was long enough for such purposes as developing a few heroes, a lot of political pie soldiers and a few hundred miles of agonizing poetry, it was not sufficiently protracted for conclusive experiments on aerial or sub-marine operations. The balloon business in Cuba was far from satisfactory. Too much fire was drawn. The use of carrier pigeons did not reach the stage of pronounced success. The torpedo was not brought any nearer perfection. Not even a trial was given the Holland boat. What is perhaps most remarkable of all is the fact that condensed food, so valuable in the Klondike business, was not ventured upon. The armies were fed not as well as thirty-five years ago.

It is said the official reports will disclose that for the five weeks during which the fleet of Admiral Sampson waited before Santiago every ship was ready for instant motion and action. The Americans presented a surpassing example of sustained vigilance and discipline. It is doubtful if any of the fires were banked. Nearly every ship had stowage way day and night. The first shot was fired by the Iowa within twenty seconds after the alarm was given. The first shot of the day was from a Spanish ship, much to the comfort of the crew of the Texas, whose captain had often preached that the side making or initiating an assault on Sunday would lose.

FOR A NEW NAVY

Opening Bids on Twenty-Eight More Fighters.

SPEED AND COST FIGURES

Japan Wants the Ladrone—Will Try to Purchase—Million Rations for Cuba.

FOR NEW NAVY.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The Navy Department opened bids at noon today for sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers and twelve torpedo-boats, to cost in aggregate not to exceed \$16,500,000, as provided in the last naval appropriation act. These destroyers and torpedo-boats constitute the largest single addition ever made to the Navy. The destroyers are to be completed within eighteen months and the torpedo-boats within twelve months.

According to the requirements of the department the destroyers are to have a guaranteed speed of 25 knots and the torpedo-boats of 20 knots. The destroyers are to be about 400 tons and are to cost not more than \$250,000 each, while the torpedo-boats are to be about 150 tons and to cost not more than \$170,000 each.

Representatives of all the great ship-building firms were present when the bids were opened. The bids, plans, etc., were piled several feet high and there promises to be much delay and confusion. Some of the department officials thought it would take two weeks to get the bids fully tabulated, as there was a wide range owing to the department's call for two classes of propositions, one based strictly on the department's plans and specifications and others based on the individual ideas of the bidders. All essential requirements being noted.

LADRONES WANTED.

SEATTLE (Wash.), August 25.—Japanese diplomats are watching with great interest the development of peace between the United States and Spain. They are particularly interested in the territorial changes made by the peace treaty. Late Japanese newspapers agree that the country should buy the Ladrone Islands either from the United States or Spain. Japan is reaching out in every way to develop her fisheries, and it is with this idea in view that the Ladrone Islands are being considered. It is not that Japan wants a naval stronghold or wishes to extend her influence in the South seas that the purchase is proposed. The Japanese hope that the Ladrone Islands will be returned to Spain. They believe they can purchase them much cheaper from the very rich continental power than from the United States.

A MILLION RATONS.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The Comal sailed from Tampa to Havana today with 1,000,000 Government rations for distribution to the starving people of Cuba. Supplies will be furnished to other provinces in the island under the direction of officers of the army as emergency may demand.

It has been learned that there will be no difficulties regarding the entry of the supply vessels to Cuban ports or their distribution under the direction of United States army officers. It is stated that the Spanish authorities in Cuba are glad to have the provisions sent in.

THIRTEEN FOOT BOAT.

ATLANTIC CITY (N. Y.), August 25.—In a boat thirteen feet long, well provisioned, Captain William Andrews has sailed from Young's ocean pier for a trip to Europe. His boat, which is peculiarly constructed, is known as the Phantom Ship. The captain expects to reach Europe within sixty days in spite of all storms.

It has been learned that there will be no difficulties regarding the entry of the supply vessels to Cuban ports or their distribution under the direction of United States army officers. It is stated that the Spanish authorities in Cuba are glad to have the provisions sent in.

ROOSEVELT IN 1904.

CHICAGO, August 25.—Chicago has launched a Presidential boom for Theodore Roosevelt. A number of men prominent in Republican politics of the city met at the Union League Club today and organized a Roosevelt 1904 Club.

JAY'S FIND GOLD.

TAPACHULA (Mexico), August 24.—The Japanese colony in this State is excited over the gold discoveries, a mine of great richness having been opened, giving a new industry to the colony, which bids fair to be one of the most flourishing in the country.

NAVAL RESERVE.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Naval officials say that next week all the men called from the various states to man warships of the auxiliary navy will be discharged, with the possible exception of those on the four old monitors around Boston.

Jay Gould Estate.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—George Gould, head of the family of the late Jay Gould and guardian of the millions left by the financier, will arrive in New York from Switzerland on September 4. Within a few days of that date Frank Jay Gould, the youngest of the children, will come of age, and then, according to the will of Jay Gould, the great fortune must be divided. That will mark the end of the estate left by the "Wizard of Wall Street." The securities will be sold and each heir will get his share of the \$80,000,000.

Kinau Weekly Service.

A weekly service to Hilo will be inaugurated by the steamship Kinau beginning on the 13th inst. She will sail from this port at 10 o'clock every Tuesday and, touching at Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay and the usual windward Hawaii ports, reach Hilo Wednesday night. The Kinau will remain at Hilo Thursday and Friday and leave for Honolulu on Friday night and calling at landings on the route, reach Honolulu Sunday morning.

Correspondence Grist.

All the correspondents are sending out yellow stories on the difference over the occupancy of the Executive building grounds by United States troops. The local Government does not wish a military establishment about the place any longer. Gen. Merriam, it is understood, wished to have the First New York take possession and rather questioned the assumption that the compound was now civil property. There has been but a brief exchange of views. There may be something further and there may be nothing further. The Cabinet offered the old barracks and part of the bungalow for the First New York, but did not care to have the basement occupied or sentries placed and desires to reserve the drill shed for the N. G. H.

Bold Daylight Burglary

Peter Johnson's house, on Palace Walk, was burglarized about 5:30 yesterday morning. A trunk was opened and \$26 abstracted therefrom. Mrs. Johnson had locked the house and gone to the fish market. Detective Kaapa thinks the thief was some one perfectly acquainted with the premises.

A TRAGEDY STORY

Incomplete Account of a Violent Death on Kauai.

End of a Manilaman—Find of a Field Luma—Knife Had Been Used. Suspicion.

The Mikahala, which arrived from Kauai Sunday, brought a report which may mean another tragedy at and murder trial from Koloa. It is stated that just before the steamer sailed from Koloa last Saturday morning a man was brought in from the cane fields about a mile from the mill with his throat cut from ear to ear. He had been discovered by a luma, who was driving a bullock cart to the field, and was unconscious and in his last throes when found. The wound was evidently inflicted but a short time before. A piece of flesh from the throat was lying alongside the body, showing a small section of the windpipe.

Deputy Sheriff Waialeale and Dr. Waughup of Koloa were hastily summoned. Sheriff Coney was also sent for from Lihue. The man died in a short time.

The dead man was a native of Manila and a laborer on Kekaha plantation. His name could not be learned. Suspicion of murder tends generally in a certain direction at Koloa, although when the Mikahala sailed there was nothing tangible to work upon.

Nothing official concerning the matter has yet been received by the Marshal.

JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

Opposition Papers Show Anger. Division of Money.

A number of Japanese papers opposing Count Okuma are "wild-eyed" over the settlement of Hawaii with the Tokio Government on account of the immigrant trouble. They say Japan is fighting for a principle and not money, and urge that the Government decline to receive the \$75,000 indemnity for the reason that Hawaii, in tendering the settlement, declines to admit that it is in the wrong.

One of the Yokohama papers says: The Government is said to be experiencing some difficulty in the distribution of the compensation recently paid by the Hawaiian authorities in connection with the emigration trouble to the parties concerned in the affair. The claims originally made by the latter amounted to more than 400,000 yen. Some of these were considered by the Government as obviously unreasonable. In making the claim of damages to Hawaii, therefore, the Japanese Government put the amount at 250,000 yen, but now as the result of the negotiations it was further reduced to 150,000 yen, which is less than half the amount demanded by the aggrieved parties. Under these circumstances, the authorities are much exercised over the fixing of the rate of compensation to each party.

In an interview Hoshi says the indemnity affair was settled by Secretary Day, Minister Hatch and himself.

Natives Complain.

Two of the small farmers who were all but ruined by the Sunday raid of the soldiers on Manoa valley were native Hawaiians. They saw the work of a whole year wrecked in a few minutes by men whose thoughtlessness was really criminal. The natives, quiet and industrious people, with tears in their eyes, complained to some of the kamaainas. It is more than likely that claims will be lodged against the United States Government at Washington for the damage done by the soldiers in Manoa last Sunday.

Drowned in the Surf.

C. P. Johnson, brother of W. R. Johnson of Honolulu, was accidentally drowned while swimming at Kaunakakai, Molokai, Friday afternoon. He was out a good ways and sank suddenly, not to rise again. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause. At last accounts the body had not been recovered. Johnson was a stranger in the islands, having arrived by the Andrew Welch on her last trip, with blooded stock for the new Molokai Ranch Co.

TALKS IN TRUTH

H. Labouchere's View on the War Ending.

Expansion—American Conduct—A Spanish Guess—Farragut Up for Repairs Again.

"LABBY" SPEAKS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Henry Labouchere, in Truth, says that a large standing army would be necessary if the United States were to embark on a spirited foreign policy of annexation. "This army," he declares, "would soon crush out democracy at home and in the end some popular General would feel it his duty to save society by making himself such a president as the Constitution never contemplated. 'The Old World,' he continues, "in its dealings with the new, assumes an attitude of condescension as ridiculous as it is unwarranted. One of the salient features of the late war was the honest, generous and chivalrous conduct of the United States Government, forces and people from the beginning to the end of the campaign. It is only just to express the general feeling of admiration which the new chivalry has created throughout Europe."

SPANISH GUESS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, referring to the rumors of a Jamaican movement for annexation to the United States, says: The Spanish papers predict that the American intrigue in Jamaica will ultimately extend to Canada and result as similar intrigues in Cuba have resulted, and will prove the beginning of a nemesis to punish Great Britain for encouraging imperialism in the United States.

FARRAGUT A HOODOO BOAT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The torpedo boat destroyer Farragut, recently launched at the Union Iron Works, gives promise of being the only hoodoo ship ever launched from the noted shipyard at the Potrero. In keeping with her record since she slipped gracefully into the waters of the bay, she is again up for repairs.

This time her injuries are so serious as to preclude the possibility of her official trial for many weeks to come.

PERIL OF MISSIONARIES.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Daily Mail's Hongkong correspondent telegraphs: The British Consul at Klang-Chau, Hainan, has asked the American Consul at Canton to urge the Viceroy to send soldiers to Nodas, near Hoi-How, to protect the lives and property of American missionaries there, who have been obliged to flee for their lives from Nodas and seek the protection of the British Consul at Hoi-How.

Today the American Consul at Canton notified the Viceroy of the state of affairs, and requested him to immediately telegraph peremptory orders to the officers of the disturbed district to disperse the rioters and protect the lives and property of the Americans.

ANDREE SEARCH.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The expedition of Theodore Lerner, which started in May last in search of Herr Andree and to prosecute scientific investigation, has returned to Hammerfest, in order to enable his ship, the Heilgeland, to refit prior to starting on another voyage. Herr Lerner found no trace of the missing aeronaut, but achieved interesting geographical and scientific results.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley reached Washington this afternoon, over the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was quickly noticed at almost all of the stations along the line, and throughout the trip was greeted with cheering crowds. When the train pulled into the depot here he found a compact mass of spectators which filled the depot and overflowed out into the train shed. The Admiral and Mrs. Schley, when they appeared, were greeted with cheers and shouts of "Hurrah for Schley!"

Stock Market.

The dealing Saturday on 'Change was in these stocks at the figures given:

	Sales At.	Asked.
C. Brewer & Co.	\$550.00	\$600.00
Am. Sugar Co.	115.00	120.00
Kipahulu Sugar Co.	110.00	115.00
Ookala Sugar Co.	112.50	
Ookala Sugar Co.	114.00	
Some forty shares changed hands. This is the list, with figures, so far, but no other sales than the above:		
Ewa	\$255.00	
Haw'n. Agr. Co.	400.00	
Haw'n. Sugar Co. (Mak)	175.00	
Honokaa	400.00	
Haiku	250.00	
Kahuku	145.00	150.00
Oahu (assessable)	140.00	135.00
Pac. Sugar Mill	275.00	240.00
Honolulu	345.00	
Popeo	215.00	
Pioneer Mill	400.00	
Walluku Sugar Co.	300.00	
Waimanalo	195.00	
Wildier S. S. Co.	117.50	
I. I. S. N. Co.	150.00	
Mutual Tel. Co.	14.00	
Haw'n. Electric Co.	197.50	

The Nebraska team and a nine from the Tenth Pennsylvania played baseball on the race track at Kapiolani Park, Saturday afternoon. Seven innings were played, when the sturdy Eastern men were declared the victors. The score was then 4 to 1 in favor of the Pennsylvanians.

Stop Coughing!

Every cough makes your throat more raw and irritable. Every cough congests the lining membrane of your lungs. Cease tearing your throat and lungs in this way. Put the parts at rest and give them a chance to heal. You will need some help to do this: and you will find it in

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

From the first dose the quiet and rest begin; the tickling in the throat ceases; the spasms weaken; the cough disappears. Do not wait for pneumonia and consumption but cut short your cold without delay.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures because it heals. It goes to the very seat of trouble, quiets the inflammation and makes a permanent cure. Begun in time, it is the one great preventive to all serious lung troubles.

Beware of cheap imitations. See that the name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in large and small bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4½; strong and held higher. Fred H. Hayselden of Lanai is in the city.

Hotelman Tom James is chief steward on the Scandia for Manila.

The American Commissioners are booked to return to the States on the 23rd.

E. G. Frear will leave by the Claudine this afternoon for Ulupalauk, Maui.

Oahu College and Punahou Preparatory will reopen this morning for the fall term.

The American-Hawaiian Commission will hold another open session tomorrow morning.

A mounted patrol has been established at the park. The horsemen do regular sentry duty.

C. E. Jacox, lately with the Call, has accepted a position in the business office of the Bulletin.

Gen. Merriam will return to San Francisco by the Australia, sailing about September 13.

The championship and regatta day crews of all three boat clubs are now down to hard training.

Leut. Hunt, the regular army officer who has had typhoid fever here, sailed by the Coptic for home.

The extraordinary big high tide submerged some of the track of the Oahu Railway company.

Gen. King gave a dinner to a distinguished company aboard the Arizona, Saturday evening.

No news respecting the movements of the Philadelphia were received by Admiral Miller Saturday.

The band of the First New York regiment is one of the best that has ever visited this country.

The boarding department at Oahu College is already unusually full. Almost every room is taken.

McChesney & Sons may build on the site of the old I. I. S. N. office and up to Grinnam's, Queen street.

Additional Red Cross nurses on the Scandia are Mrs. Elsiefield of Utah and Miss Schaefer of Oakland, Cal.

Miss Hoffman, who is to be at the head of the art department of Oahu college, arrived by the Aorangi.

Sam'l. T. French, of Punahou preparatory, and Professor Colstein, of Oahu college, returned by the Aorangi.

Wm. Eassie left San Francisco for the Klondike on June 15th and no letters have been received from him since.

H. S. Townsend has gone to Hawaii to look after the matter of the new school buildings at Hilo and other points.

The attention of the readers of the Gazette is called to the change in the time table of the Wilder's steamship Kinau.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold a special meeting at 10 o'clock this

morning for the final consideration of its memorial to be presented to the Commission.

A number of cases of mumps have been quarantined at the Military hospital. The first case arrived by the Arizona.

Deputy Attorney General E. P. Dole left by the steamer James Makee yesterday afternoon for Kapaa on court business.

The Government band will give a concert at the Hawaiian hotel this evening complimentary to Maj. Gen. Merriam.

C. Brewer & Co. announce that the bark Johanna, 1,164 tons, will sail from New York on or about October 15 for Honolulu.

The Cabinet is in no hurry to issue the retail wine and beer licenses for this island and may not get around to them for some time.

Mrs. Woodworth, wife of Col. Woodworth, Gen. Merriam's staff, is a through passenger by the Scandia for Manila to join her husband.

About two dozen United States wagons were on the Walkiki road at a time Saturday, hauling supplies to the troops at the camp.

Hawaii will likely be entitled to one cadet at West Point and one at Annapolis. Selections are made by competitive examination.

The band welcomed the Scandia at the Oceanic wharf Saturday morning. The New York regiment band, on board the steamer, also played.

There is a batch of applications six inches high at the Interior Office for light wines and beer licenses under an act passed by the last Legislature.

J. Q. Wood is still at work upon a program for a concert, the proceeds of which will go toward paying off the debts of the Foot Ball Association.

An order has been sent to the States for several hundred dollars of Hawaiian dimes to be made over there and sold here at a little above face value.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin have returned from Maunawili to their residence at Walkiki. Mrs. Irwin intends to leave for San Francisco on the 14th.

Mrs. E. Hoffman, of Oakland, has sent to the Commissioner of Agriculture some seed of the Norfolk Island pine for the purpose of experiments at the Government nursery.

It came from the Coast yesterday that Col. Soper and Mr. Valentine, brother of the president of Wells-Fargo, were floating stock of the proposed new Waialua plantation.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company has recently received a large shipment of "The Perfect Plows." They claim this plow requires less animal power to draw it and cuts an excellent furrow without digging down.

Engineers at Camp McKinley have received instructions to make regulations for all clothing needed to January 1. This is taken as an indication that the corps will remain here until that date at least.

Col. G. W. Macfarlane, John Cassidy, E. Pollitz, Frank Gassaway, C. Wolter, Miss Juliette Smith, J. K. Farley and H. Schultze were among the number of passengers to sail by the Coptic for the States.

Although the tendency nowadays is to have a large variety of coloring in a room, the colors of each piece of furniture and covering should be carefully studied out. Hopp & Co. make it their business to assist you.

Purser John Grube has been appointed to the steamer W. G. Hall and Geo. Piltz, formerly of the Kauai, takes the same position on the Mikahala. Freight Clerk Hansman, of the Mikahala, has been promoted to be purser of the Kauai.

"Representative men of Honolulu" and "In the Insular Republic" are the subjects of two well-written articles in the Minneapolis Sunday Times of August 14. The group portrait of prominent men is reproduced in connection with the first named contribution.

Luis Andrade, the baker, has the contract for supplying large quantities of bread to the United States troops. John Andrade, the carriage man, has the contract for the hack business of the officers to and from town. The express company with which Frank Andrade is connected has a contract for hauling for the troops.

One of the events arranged for Regatta Day is a twelve-oar barge race between crews of the U. S. F. S. Philadelphia. The race will be one of special interest on the warship. It will be between the engineers and deck men. Both sides have crack crews. There is already a lot of money up on the race. The sailors hope that a native crew from shore will also enter.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:
No. 10. Size 3x5x11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4x10½. Price \$2.
No. 20. Size 4x5x11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4x10½. Price \$2.50.
Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wilder, Nichols Company

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay and Makana the same day; Makana, Kawaihae and Laupahoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday, Sept. 13	Tuesday, Nov. 8
Tuesday, Sept. 20	Tuesday, Nov. 15
Tuesday, Sept. 27	Tuesday, Nov. 22
Tuesday, Oct. 4	Tuesday, Nov. 29
Tuesday, Oct. 11	Tuesday, Dec. 6
Tuesday, Oct. 18	Tuesday, Dec. 13
Tuesday, Oct. 25	Tuesday, Dec. 20
Tuesday, Nov. 1	Tuesday, Dec. 27

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoe, Makana and Kawaihae the same day; Makana, Maunaloa Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Friday.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Sunday, Sept. 13	Sunday, Nov. 12
Sunday, Sept. 20	Sunday, Nov. 19
Sunday, Sept. 27	Sunday, Nov. 26
Sunday, Oct. 4	Sunday, Dec. 3
Sunday, Oct. 11	Sunday, Dec. 10
Sunday, Oct. 18	Sunday, Dec. 17
Sunday, Oct. 25	Sunday, Dec. 24
Sunday, Nov. 1	Sunday, Dec. 31

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu. The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance. Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$20.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock a. m., touching at Kaula, Kaula, Hanalei and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Niihau, Kauai, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
R. H. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA: COPTIC SEPTEMBER 3

GLENFARG AUGUST 30

NINTH OF LINE

Head of United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

MISSION OF DR. H. S. PRITCHETT

Work That Has Been Done—To Be Undertaken—Speaks of Hilo Bay. Others—The Bureau.

Dr. H. S. Pritchett, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, is the ninth of his line and the youngest man ever at the head of the work. The bureau is the oldest of scientific character in the home Government. It was established in 1807 by Jefferson. Headquarters are in a building near the Capitol at Washington. From that point Dr. Pritchett, who leaves for the Mainland today after a hurried visit to the Islands, directs the movements of eleven vessels and several hundred skilled men, besides the necessary clerical and manual working force. Dr. Pritchett is from St. Louis, where he was in charge of the observatory and had a chair in Washington University. He is a pleasant, frank gentleman, with an air of attention and business about him. For about fifteen years he has been with the bureau. Dr. Pritchett was down here in 1882. Then he saw the Island of Oahu only. This time he has visited Maui and Hawaii.

The United States has coast line aggregating 32,000 miles. Hawaii has 1,200 miles. There is a good deal of coast line to Cuba and Porto Rico and if the Philippines come under Old Glory that far-off possession has some fourteen hundred islands of coast line. Cuba and Porto Rico are certain to be added to the territory of the bureau and Dr. Pritchett sees an immense amount of work ahead. The work of the survey is not only of a high order, but must be most thorough. Such maps and charts must be provided that will "make navigation easy" and at the same time supply for all concerned the fullest possible information of an endless variety and of the utmost exactness.

Dr. Pritchett reports directly to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Gage, but was sent down here largely through the wish of President McKinley, whose interest in the group from a purely utilitarian standpoint is becoming more apparent right along. The mission of the head of the bureau is easily defined. It is simply to view the field and report and recommend with the view to extending the work of the bureau to this district at once. It may be that the Controller of the Currency will not regard Hawaii within the provisions of the act appropriating for work on the Pacific Coast, but the delay on that account will not be great. At present two steamers are available for work here and it is probable that both will be sent down.

Much work has done in the survey department here and by the American Navy that will be accepted by Dr. Pritchett's Bureau just as compiled. The visitor speaks in the highest terms of the completeness and correctness of what has been done on land and in the harbors and on the coast. Prof. Alexander is especially commended.

In an interview Dr. Pritchett said that there was no necessity for work by his Bureau in Honolulu Bay or Pearl Harbor. Referring to Pearl Harbor he thought it might be expected that the channel would be dredged out at a reasonably early date. The undertaking was not a difficult one at all, according to reports, but on account of the fact of considerable of the work being in the breakers it might take more time than had been estimated.

Dr. Pritchett spoke directly of Hilo Bay. He said the first work under his orders would be there, at Kahului and at Koolau harbor, on the windward side of this Island. First will be the surveys and soundings and in this investigation will be included bottom investigations, determining where sand, coral or mud lie. All tide data will be carefully prepared and the currents will be studied tirelessly. The land conditions, presence or absence of streams, will be figured upon. Then will come decisions on breakwater. For Hilo one wall only may be required. Two or more may be needed. Dr. Pritchett said that Hilo Bay, he believed, could be made a fine harbor. Work will be done there by his bureau. No breakwater can be located till the action of tides, swells, currents, stream flow from shore, sand movement and many other things are known positively. It would be folly and wholly without precedent to start baldly with the construction of a seawall. (Attorney-General Smith is the man who brought down on his devoted head the aberrations, lamentations, threats and condemnations of some Hilo people for urging in the Legislature here almost precisely what Dr. Pritchett now says.)

Of Kahului bay, Dr. Pritchett remarked that it presented less difficulty for preparation to use as a harbor than did Hilo bay.

Dr. Pritchett regrets that he did not have time to visit Koolau bay, but takes along a copy of the survey made by Capt. (Admiral) Jackson which he says is fair considering the time used in making it and the facilities. Excellent maps have been made of all the harbors that have been regularly surveyed under the Hawaiian Government. One thing the head of the bureau is pleased with as simplifying his work

is the absence of the fogs so prevalent just off all of the coast line of the Mainland.

The United States Survey Bureau in the Pacific at present is doing an elaborate work on the mouth of the Yukon river with the purpose of aiding new navigation. About 100 of Dr. Pritchett's best men are up there at present. Some of these men will be down here in time. They hope to find a deep water channel in the mighty Yukon.

Dr. Pritchett is of the vast train of visitors enthusiastic over the climatic charms of Hawaii and hopes to visit the Islands soon again. He has met many of the leading citizens here and has made many friends.

Mr. Jones to Retire.

C. M. Cooke will become president and manager of the Bank of Hawaii after October 1. P. C. Jones will retire and will leave for an extensive vacation in Philadelphia, Boston and other eastern cities. He will retain his interests in the bank and other institutions, however. Mr. Jones will soon go on the list of retired business men, looking only after his personal investments. He will live a part of the time in the States.

JAPS AND PAKES

Indulge in a Small War on a Maui Estate.

A Victory for Japs—Had the Numbers—Police Interference—Cause of Row—Maui Social Life.

MAUI, Sept. 3, 1898.—Tuesday evening, August 30th, Camp No. 1, Spreckelsville, was the scene of a general fight between the Japanese and Chinese laborers. Most of the three hundred Japanese living in the camp took part in driving a hundred or more Chinese from the settlement. The weapons used were sticks and clubs—no nothing more serious than bruised faces and battered heads was the result of the contact. The row continued from 8 to 10:45 p. m. The police under Sheriff L. M. Hadden arrived about 10 o'clock and after a good deal of soothing talk on the part of the Sheriff and Manager G. M. Foote, peace was restored without making any arrests. Several stories are told as to the origin of the trouble, but the following is most authentic: A Japanese lost his watch which was found by a Chinese who refused to give it up without a reward. A struggle ensued in which friends and countrymen of both parties engaged. In spite of the fact that the Japs were successful in the encounter they still felt aggrieved on account of the beating received by them at the hands of the Chinese, and they are making dire threats. Peace is on the quiet side of the continuation of the fight because the watch of the Japanese has not as yet been recovered.

Last evening, the 2nd, the September meeting of the Makawao Literary Society took place at the residence of C. H. Dickey, Hilo. The following pleasing program was rendered:

Tinker's Chorus—Messrs. Dickey, Baldwin, Nicoll.
Recitation—"Country Courtin'"
Miss Kitty Johnson.
Chorus—"Don Jose of Seville"
Piano Solo—Miss May Damon
Shadow Pantomime, Scene from Ancient Hawaii.
Characters: Kamehameha I, His Son, Hawaii, Kanaka Baby and Slick, a Missionary.

Vocal Solo—Mrs. Nicoll.
Chorus—"Dreaming, Dreaming"
Farce—"Never Say Die"

In the farce the characters were successfully assumed by Mrs. S. E. Taylor, Misses Nicoll and Ethel Smith and by Messrs. Allen, Dickey and W. Beckwith. The audience especially enjoyed the many funny situations in the farce and the original shadow pantomime.

Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 31, the Makawao polo tournament postponed from Saturday last on account of rain was successfully carried out in spite of frequent showers which caused about half the spectators to leave the grounds before the play was finished. The three contesting teams were as follows: Reds—L. N. Temples (captain), S. Crook and W. Baldwin; Whites—G. Bailey (captain), Fred. Alexander, Henry Damon and Sam Baldwin; and Blues—Arthur Baldwin (captain), Fred. Baldwin and Sam E. Kalamia.

The Reds were vanquished by the Whites by a score of 12 to 8, the former making one goal and touchdown and the latter 2 goals and 2 touchdowns. The Blues beat the Whites and won the tournament by a score of 12 to 8, the latter making 2 goals and 2 touchdowns, (A goal counting 3 and a touchdown 1. This ends polo in Makawao for the season.)

Lono of Honolulu has been soliciting subscriptions on Maui for building an addition to Kawaihau church.

Rev. W. Ault will hold services on the morning of the 4th at Wailuku and in the evening at Spreckelsville.

Friday, the 1st, Mrs. von Temples left Maui for New Zealand. The same day Arthur and Fred. Baldwin departed for their colleges on the Mainland.

Thursday, August 25th, S. Kellard, principal of the Waialae school gave a luncheon in honor of Col. F. W. Parker and party. Weather: Warm, with a few light showers.

Some Names

Ex-Governor Hogg of Texas, now at the Hawaiian Hotel, besides being a man of force and strong convictions, has a vein of humor which finds all sorts of channels. His two daughters are named Ima and Ura, and a son is named Moore. These three names, in fact, introduced in succession, invariably have the effect originally conceived of. Miss Ima Hogg is with her father here.

For the coffee plantation mauka of the Waianae sugar estate there has just been completed a building 32x64 and a story and a half high. Within is set up machinery for the preparation of coffee for the market. It will be cleaned, etc., and brought to Hackfeld, Honolulu, for the finishing.

GOOD ENOUGH TO TAKE.

The finest quality of loaf sugar is used in the manufacture of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to that of maple syrup, making it very pleasant to take. As a medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, la grippe, croup and whooping cough it is unequalled by any other. It always cures, and cures quickly. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

"JAMIE" ON DECK

Wandering Wilder on the Native Heath Again.

Has Been Looking After Missionary Interests in the Carolines.

Travel Notes.

Jamie Wilder returned by the Copie. It is hard to say where he is from; easier to point out where he is not from. Jamie is a Bohemian; a nervous, hot-footed, venturesome Arab. Ever and anon he drops in home for a good, full, free, wholesome breath of air. Then he is off. Last time he was in Borneo; then Japan. He visited home again, but was soon in the land of the Mikado once more. Last year he was in Manila, over the late battlefield, in Iloilo and on a hundred other Islands of the Philippine group.

Later, a fact of more interest, he was on Ponape. On Kusaie, near by, are the American mission schools. At Ponape was the Spanish gunboat Quiros and a garrison of 200 men to terrorize the natives. These places are in the Caroline Islands, Spanish possessions. The natives on Ponape kill every Spaniard who dares wander away from the walled garrison. Wilder went fifteen miles in the country among the natives, and was received cordially because he was American.

Jamie was at Guam two months and left just before the Charleston arrived. He was advised to go by the Spaniards. They anticipated trouble between Spain and the United States and suspected Wilder. They said he was a spy. The Bohemian sailed in a schooner to Yokohama. There he first heard of the war and the surrender of Guam to the Charleston.

Mr. Wilder brings one story which will be of vast interest to the mission boards. He says that the gunboat Calao, captured by Admiral Dewey at Manila, is really the Quiros, which lay at Ponape and which, it was feared, would destroy the missions on Kusaie. A fight started on Ponape between King Nan Pi and King Paul. The Spaniards attempted to stop it, when both Kings turned upon the mediators. They pressed the Spaniards into the garrison. The Quiros sailed for Guam, Yap and Manila for assistance. It is the opinion of Mr. Wilder, as well as of others in the Orient, that the natives have, long ere this, made the usual end of the Spanish garrison and are now in full possession of the Carolines. If this is a fact, the American and Hawaiian missions are perfectly safe, for the natives are thoroughly in accord with this work.

Mr. Wilder will remain two or three months at home and will then sail for a tour of Europe. He says he is tired of the hot weather and savage manners of the East Indies and wishes now to enjoy a season in the cradle of Christendom.

SUGAR HIGHER.

Centrifugal Market Reported Firm Closing Strong.

Circular Letter No. 268.

Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 2, 1898.

Dear Sir:—By the arrival of the last mails we are able to give you the following latest sugar quotations:

CENTRIFUGALS remain at 4 1/4 with a firm market.

BEETS also remain at 9s 4 1/2 per cwt.

ARRIVALS have been the Mohican, from Honolulu, Aug. 15; Marie Hackfeld, from Honolulu, Aug. 17; Albert, from Hilo, Aug. 17; Roderick Dhu, from Hilo, Aug. 18; Otille Fjord, from Kahului, Aug. 18; Aloha, from Honolulu, Aug. 18; Archer, from Honolulu, Aug. 20th.

SAILINGS have been the J. D. Spreckels, for Honolulu on the 13th, (arrived); S. N. Castle, for Honolulu on the 17th, (arrived).

VESSELS ON THE BERTH—Mohican, will probably get away about the 25th inst.; Albert, no sailing date fixed. P. S.—By the S. S. Aorangi, in this morning, we are in receipt of the following dispatch: Sugar 4 5-16, closing strong, and beets 9s 4d.

As you will note this is a slight advance over last quotation above.

Very truly yours,

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

THIS IS NEAT.

Gen. Lee's Response to Advances on the Protocol.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., August 12.—General Lee received a telegram from Adjutant General Corbin, at Washington today announcing that peace had been declared. He wired in reply:

"Thank you, I will at once order the seventh corps to cease firing." The general was at least facetious, even if not sarcastic, as this city is about the nearest that any regiment of his command has got to Cuba. The seventh will probably get an opportunity to go there to do garrison duty, however, but that is not a particularly pleasant thought to a good many, who would prefer to return home, saying that they did not enlist for police duty, but rather to fight for their country, and opportunities for that being over they no longer have any desire to serve.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there is a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

At Country Home.

Chief Justice Judd and Mrs. Judd returned Thursday morning to Kealahou, in Kula, where they will remain until they have finished their vacation. In addition to the lanai and sleeping apartments which were built some time ago at the Kula place the Chief Justice has nearly completed an additional building of a plain character which will be of great service to his large family and many friends. He has planted a number of fruit trees and forest trees, mainly iron wood, and is also constructing a bath of the cemented stones, which is supplied from an abundant spring on the premises. With the advice of an aged friend who is occasionally found in these parts, named "Uncle Billy," he, the Chief Justice, is becoming an accomplished landscape gardener.

Brewers to Build.

C. Brewer & Co. have purchased a twenty years' lease of their lot on Queen street for \$1,200 per annum and will forthwith erect a large brick building on it to replace the old structure. While building operations are going on the firm will occupy the Warehouse premises in front.

A SOLDIER RAID

Uncle Sam's Boys Visit Gardens of Chinese.

Damage Property—Too Many for Owners—Police Call—Complaint to Be Made.

There was another big, bad soldier raid up Manoa valley yesterday morning. Over a hundred uniformed men from the park were up there and literally devastated a large section of the valley of its fruits.

The victims of Uncle Sam's soldiery were in all cases Chinese fruit gardeners. The marauders entered garden after garden in overpowering numbers and denuded them of fruit. Unripe pineapples were cut along with ripe fruit and hacked to pieces with knives; young watermelons were torn from the vines and ruthlessly strewn along the highways.

In some instances the Chinese gardeners told the soldiers they might take all the ripe fruit they required, but pleaded with them to spare the young pineapples and watermelons. The entreaty fell on deaf ears.

The raid was reported at once to police headquarters. Capt. Spillner and several mounted patrolmen hurried to the scene. Marshal Brown and Minister Cooper arrived a short time later. When the police appeared the soldiers left the gardens, but continued eating and hacking up fruit along the roadway. The despoilers were seen by the police, Minister Cooper and the Marshal. An official complaint from the Government will be lodged with Gen. Merriam today, giving the number of men in Manoa and the detachments and companies to which they belong.

The Chinese in Manoa and in fact in all the suburban agricultural districts are now thoroughly alarmed over the actions of the soldiers. The farmers are heartbroken to see in a few minutes the work of months ruined before their eyes by the soldiers wearing the uniform of the Stars and Stripes. The Chinese have lived here in peace and security so long that they do not at all understand what has happened to suddenly place them at the mercy of marauders day and night.

An officer who was spoken to Saturday about the lawlessness of some of the soldiers said it was almost impossible to apprehend the individual offenders and advised the sufferers to use the harshest measures in defense of property.

Col. Sackville-West.

W. Sackville-West, brother of Lionel Sackville-West, British Minister to the United States up to Cleveland's second term, is in Honolulu, accompanied by his daughter. They will spend a month in the Islands, visiting the Volcano and other points of interest. Hon. Sackville-West is a retired army officer with the rank of Colonel.

NOT SO FAR AWAY IN CHICAGO U. S. A.

Greatest Mail Order House in the World.

MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY,

111 to 120 Michigan Ave.

WHO ISSUE SEMI-ANNUALLY THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE

GENERAL CATALOGUE

AND

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Containing 100 pages (14 by 11 inches), 16,000 illustrations, and dependable quotations, and Twenty SPECIAL PRICE LISTS, devoted to distinctive lines of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, viz: FURNITURE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, WAPOONS AND CARTRIDGES, DRUGS, MEDICINES, SINGING MACHINES, ORGANS, PIANOS, BOOKS on every subject, PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING, CLOAKS, DRESSES, BICYCLES, GLOVES, HATBOXES, CARPETS, RUGS, GOODS, WALL PAPER, and HARBOR SUPPLIES. Any one or all of these publications will be sent promptly upon application to dealers in foreign lands, including our "Hand Book for Foreign Travelers." Send in your request, inform your neighbors, friends and relatives to do so, and learn of our limitless facilities for filling orders expediently at minimum prices.

Goods Guaranteed as Represented or Money Refunded.
Montgomery Ward & Co.,
CHICAGO, U. S. A.
111 to 120 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

ALLIANCE PLANS

Spain Looking About for Strong Friends.

LEANS TO FRANCE AND RUSSIA

Efforts of Spain to Save Herself French Help Desirable—Stanley on Another Alliance.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "One paper here declares boldly on the authority of an anonymous French diplomatist, that a treaty of alliance has been signed by Spain, France and Russia, with the object of counteracting Anglo-German influence in Morocco. Others papers mention the matter, but without affirming that a treaty has been actually signed."

"The idea of a permanent rapprochement between France and Spain is certainly in the air and may in time assume considerable practical importance. It had its origin in France's role in the peace negotiations, and the reports of friction with England over Spain's military activity in the neighborhood of Gibraltar. Many patriotic Spaniards, who apprehend further sacrifices during the forthcoming peace negotiations, regard the suggestion of a French alliance with much favor, especially as French help will be very useful also in the great work of financial and economic re-organization, which Spain must undertake directly peace is concluded. At the same time it must be noted that the protocol, signed under French auspices, produced a great deal of popular dissatisfaction, because, while making the loss of the Antilles irrevocable, it may also result in the loss of the Philippines. It remains to be seen whether France will render effective assistance."

STANLEY AGAINST ALLIANCE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Henry M. Stanley, the famous explorer, journalist and author, once an American citizen and now a member of the English House of Commons, has placed himself on record as opposed to Anglo-American alliance. He recognizes the fact that England and America are bound together by numerous ties and are yearly drawing closer together, but in spite of that fact he advises caution and thinks it to the interest of neither nation to adopt a fettering and entangling alliance.

UNCLE SAM

It is said, will take more care in providing room, comfort and good feed for the horses he will send to the Philippines than he does for the privates. This is because they cannot take care of themselves. A good horse is faithful to you and you should be faithful to him, by giving him good, wholesome food, regularly.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor HIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he refused to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN and EASES NERVOUS SYSTEM, and INVIGORATES WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose gets really sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, California, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, and in bottles 1s. 1/6, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT.

21 GREAT BRIDGE ST., LONDON, E. C.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

May come from many a source. We all enjoy a good laugh and when one considers how easy it is to assume duties which tend to create ill health it is not remarkable to find so many who are suffering.

MALT

Close attention to one's duties, no matter the nature, sooner or later the labors will soon become a task in this climate. You feel tired, can't eat and relish your meal; imagine you are unfortunate and long for a change.

NUTRINE

Just think a moment and consider whether the cause of your ill feelings are not due to lack of tone to your stomach, thereby overtaxing your nerve force, which eventually wrecks the whole organism.

NEVER

Try a few bottles of a true and tried remedy which has no equal as a system toner and health producer. Your physician endorses it. It will build you up and make you feel well again.

TIRES

Your druggist carries it in stock. If not ask him to get it. It has no superior.

Single bottle, 35 cents.
Three bottles for \$1.00.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS

September 1, 1898.

The Perfect Plows

In all agricultural countries it is on a good plow that the tiller of the soil relies for a good crop. We carry all kinds of plows from the large

Sulky Plows

to the smallest

Rice Plows

But it is on our

Plantation Breaking and Double Mold Board Plows

that we chiefly pride ourselves. These are in use on nearly every plantation on the Islands. Only within the last three weeks we have sold a number of the large plows to take the place of plows from other firms which had been returned as unsatisfactory.

The great advantage of the Perfect plow is that it requires less animals to draw it, and cuts an excellent furrow without digging down.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.

307 FORT ST.

ON SHIP SHOOTING

Officer of the Iowa Tells of Work and Its Effects.

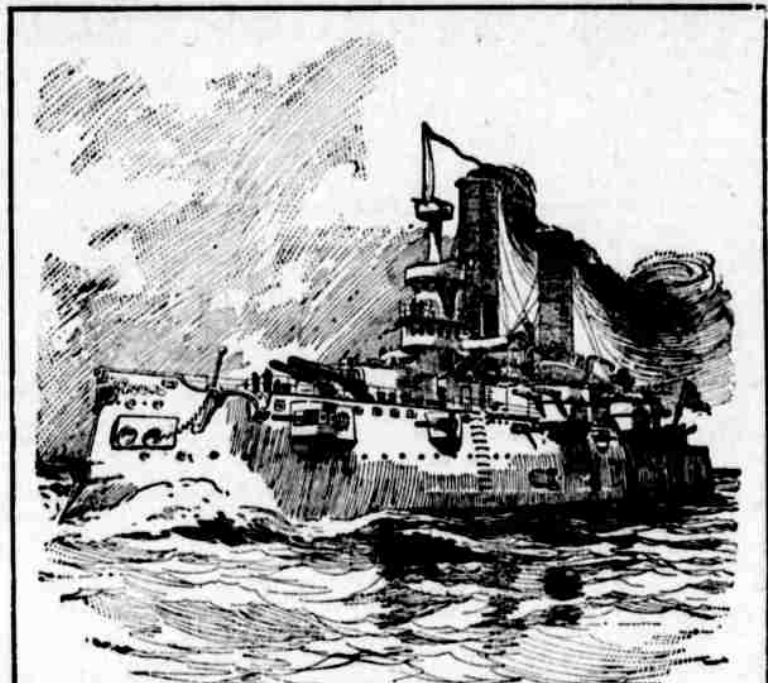
STRENGTH OF SHORE BATTERY

No Longer Great Fear of Torpedo Boats.
Value of Rapid Fire—Searchlights.
Armor—Mes.

(New York Sun, July 15.)

An officer in the Iowa during the recent fight off Santiago with Cervara's ships has written a resume of the effect upon the ships and men of the shooting during a battle, which was published in yesterday's Commercial Advertiser. He gives his views:

This battle will be accepted by some naval experts as the only one of modern times that could be counted on for theoretical conclusions of value to the builders of warships. In the Yalu River the inequality of the two sides in character



U. S. BATTLESHIP IOWA.

caused students to hesitate about drawing many inferences from it. It is true we have only emphasized the Yalu lessons in many respects, but I think we can go ahead with the two together, one checking the other, to say positively that we have learned something.

To go back a bit, the ineffectiveness of a fleet against land batteries is demonstrated, I think, by our bombardment of San Juan and Santiago. We failed to reduce their works. We silenced them all right enough. As we gained in skill we were able to drive the gunners away very quickly. But their silence was only temporary, even when the batteries were weak and the conditions all favorable to our ships; when our guns numbered twenty to one.

Everybody knows by this time that the batteries guarding Santiago harbor are on the bluffs, some of them 200 feet above the water line. This unquestionably makes them harder to hit, but it likewise increases the difficulty of their aim. We found out the difference in the latter respect when the same gunners (probably) came out in the ships. The first broadside from Cervara's squadron was much more effective than the fire of the shore batteries, and this despite the fact that the range during the bombardment was often less than at the opening of the sea fight, when the Spaniards fired so well. The ability of a well-trained and efficient fleet to ward off hostile torpedo boats has been fully brought out. Here we have remained for months blockading a port in which there were always two torpedo boats. Our ships lay sometimes as close in as a mile off the entrance. And several attempts were made by the Spanish to attack us. None of them got out without being seen and always they were driven back. Our readiness was the thing. In South American wars, torpedo attacks have been successful several times and the torpedo boats were nowhere near as swift and powerful as the Spanish destroyers Furor and Pluton. It is safe to say that we have shown that if a man-of-war is ready at all times to open up instantly an efficient rapid fire that ship has little or nothing to fear from torpedo boats.

With the rapid-fire guns a modern vessel can throw a storm of shell into an enemy. A torpedo boat, with her "paper" sides, might as well sink herself before starting, so certain is she of destruction. There must be a warning of these boats to have any prospect of success against a modern ship of any size, even when the circumstances are most favorable for the attack. Searchlight tactics were well brought out off the blockade and the great service that they can do. Without the searchlights our fleet could not have kept the Spaniards penned up. Illuminating as we did, night after night, the entrance of the harbor by swinging the light slowly from side to side over all the water, nothing could have escaped unseen by the picket boats. Then, too, the light was of great service in indicating to the crews manning the guns just where to direct the fire. Since it was an invariable rule never to throw the beam of a searchlight on one of our own vessels, there could be no doubt left in the mind of the gun pointer as to the hostile character of the approaching vessel. It eliminated all the delay and liability of error to which any verbal orders are so liable.

The necessity of a secondary fleet, as it might be called, was also shown. The number of important and hazardous missions was so great for these smaller vessels that they were more constantly on the go than the proverbial fashion butterfly in the height of the season. The work of these smaller vessels was most exhausting, and care should be taken that they be given great credit for their efficient and valuable services. Indeed, these smaller craft are noted for the lack of space aboard for "siders."

It is obvious, of course, that a large supply fleet is indispensable. A ship can't run without fuel, and in war times the boilers seem to eat up coal. Nor can a crew, no matter how brave, fight as well hungry as they can on a full stomach. So let there be plenty of supply ships. Our repair ship Vulcan was an indispensable adjunct, and so, of course, was the ammunition supply ship. After each engagement every ship, no matter how little she used, brought her ammunition supply up to the line. The hospital ship has to a fleet not only the obvious use that makes it a necessity; it gets out of

sight the wounded men and is a comforting thing to know is near at hand.

Perhaps one of the most important lessons is the advantage of smokeless powder. With the incessant firing of our ships there was always smoke hanging round some part of the ship's batteries, though we had a gentle breeze and the enemy was to windward of us. Fire from the guns had to be slackened again and again, and I doubt if the Colon could have escaped with so little punishment if the smoke from the few minutes of firing at the leading ships had not left a cloud which, combined with the firing of the smaller quick-fire guns. Of course, with a quick-fire gun, any temporary lifting of the smoke will give plenty of time to deliver a fire, but with the slower firing turret guns the view must be unimpeded for some time. The smoke from our guns did the enemy no harm either, as some part of the ship was almost bound to protrude, and with this assistance his guns could be laid. Both sides were even in this, however, since, with the exception of the Colon, none of the Spanish ships had smokeless powder. The Colon did not have any heavy guns in her turret, as they had not been completed. Wash deck gear, it is said, filled up their turret, but the turret could not have been so small as that would imply.

The teachings of Mahan about men were fully borne out. The great lesson of the war is the importance of the personnel. Poor men make poor ships. No matter how brave and efficient the officers may be, they cannot fight well with a poor crew. Thirty men, however alive, cannot infuse their knowledge and enthusiasm into 500 others. The officers may make the men stand up at attention and prevent them from jumping overboard by closing the hatches and by other means, but they cannot cause other than real men-of-war's men to put up a good fight. No wonder that the crews of some of the Spanish ships wanted to jump overboard on coming out of the harbor. All the men were conscripts, and 500 had been impressed just before the departure

ship. Without an exception every ship that was on fire was soon headed in for the beach. It is a fallacy to think that fire drill is all a matter of form on a steel ship. So quickly and rapidly does the fire spread that it seems that even the steel itself must be burning. The importance, also, of keeping watch in every compartment for fire was shown. There was the greatest difficulty during all the action in getting messages to and from the different parts of the ship. The noise and confusion were too great to allow of the use of any kind of voice tubes, and messengers are slow and unreliable and in danger of being killed. A serious error was made by the messengers on one ship. An order which was intended for the secondary battery only was taken to the turret. The messenger told the officer in one of the 12-inch turrets to point on the torpedo boats and a chance at the Colon was missed. Unless some better means of communication is invented, officers, shut off as they are from any direct orders, must be left to act largely at their own discretion. This at times would be most unfortunate, as in the sighting of the turrets especially the view is so limited that it is often difficult to keep even the target in sight, much less to have the complete range over the horizon that is so necessary for proper gun control. Then, too, in case of accident some method of reporting promptly to the Captain is needed. This fight probably gave a severe blow to the use of conning towers. So far as I know of no case where they were used during the engagement. The Captain preferring not to cramp himself and be confined in a narrow quarters, where he could see so little of what is occurring. Every one has to rely chiefly on his eyes for a knowledge of how the fight is going, and in the conning tower the range of view is about as limited as in the sighting hood.

It was also shown that a practical battery range-finder is yet to be found. These instruments are so delicate that they cannot withstand the discharge of the guns. They get out of order in action, so that the old method of estimating range by head height of the enemy has to be relied on. Even the range indicators, simple as they seem to be, were completely thrown out by the gun flashes, and every one to a greater or less extent had to use his own judgment in giving the range, and without smokeless powder the range-finders for a prompt correction of range were rare. I do not think the old fork system of establishing the range has gone out for good.

A full knowledge of the nature of the blasts from the different guns is valuable to the crew and to the commander of the ship. It will be all-important. Some of the rapid-fire guns suffered so from the blasts of the turret guns that the gun crews were actually blown away from their stations. In other cases the smoke of the firing was so great that the gun pointers were blinded by it. The taste and the smell of the gunpowder was no objectionable that many of the gun crews found it necessary to wrap towels about their mouths. If this case with the ordinary old brown cocoa powder, it must be much worse with the smokeless. Indeed it would be a necessity to have the use of the shells of some explosive giving forth poisonous fumes. Another interesting thing brought out by the action was the extremely short time the Spanish ships were under our fire before something happened that demoralized the crew. It would show that every man on the ship must be so trained to his duties that he knows exactly what to do in case of accident, for there will be no time to wait and summon assistance.

The value of coffer dams was conclusively shown by the swelling up of the cellulose so that it closed the six-inch hole. To be sure the hole was only occasionally submerged, and the coffer dam itself was not penetrated.

One of the great dangers to be avoided was shown to be splinters. The number of the wounded were laid out by splinters rather than by the fragments of shot or shell. Steel splinters are very bad. If one could get a ship that was splinter-proof and fireproof, it would be a long stride in the direction of the ideal—something "unsinkable and unkillable."

A BACK BLOW.

The Weapon Small—But None More Certain or Effective.

In these times when backs are lame, when almost every other one we meet has now and then, or all the time, a back that aches or pains—"A weak back," "a bad back," a back that makes their life a misery to bear—and still they go on day by day in suffering and pain. Now 'tis the easiest thing in the world to give this played out back a blow that will settle it, and put in its place a new one equal to any. It's just like this: Hit at the cause; most backaches come from kidney disorder. Reach the kidneys, start their clogged up fibres in operation; when this is done you can say good-bye to backache.

Here is a case from Battle Creek, Michigan: Mr. Josiah M. Shoup lives at 51 Broad Street, he was a member of the Battle Creek police force for many years. As a member of the force he served the city well, but the rough weather he was often subjected to laid the foundation of kidney trouble, which has troubled him very much. Here is what he says about it:

"About three years ago, while on the police force, I contracted from exposure a kidney trouble, which has since given me no end of trouble. The pain was right through my kidneys and across the small of my back; if sitting down and I wanted to stand up I had to rise very slowly, and gently to avoid increasing the pain. I had such tired out feelings all the time, and I was steadily getting worse. About two months ago, hearing of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, I got a box. Their action and effect was most complete, they removed the old aching pains for good. I can now get around as quickly as anybody. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are certainly as represented."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, by all dealers, or will be forwarded by mail to any address, on receipt of price, by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the Islands.

The official Stock Exchange list was issued Saturday afternoon, showing the board for that day. Another session will be held at 10:30 tomorrow morning.

The pain of a burn or scald is almost instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It also heals the injured parts more quickly than any other treatment, and without the burn is very severe does not leave a scar. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

PURE AND SWEET

and free from every blemish is the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, cleansed, purified, and beautified by

Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest

for toilet, bath, and nursery. For distressing facial eruptions, pimples, blackheads, red, rough, oily skin, irritations of the scalp with dry, thin, and falling hair, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple rashes and blemishes of infancy it is incomparable. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing, whose certificates of analysis accompany each tablet.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. Send for our "Treatment of Baby's Skin," a book of 64 pages, fully illustrated, containing all that every intelligent mother should know about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free.

MOTHERS! To know that a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief in the most distressing of itching, burning, and only inflexible rashes and irritations of the skin and scalp, and not to use them, is to fall in your duty. This treatment means comfort and rest for parent as well as grateful relief and refreshing sleep for child, and is pure, sweet, safe, speedy, and economical.

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Office: 827 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash, and Magnesia salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

A Few More Left of the Same Sort.

Manila Cigars Still "Hold Out To Burn" at

HOLLISTER & CO'S.

TOBACCONISTS.

COR. FORT & MERCHANT STS.

Now That Plantations

are mostly through grinding for this season, it is time to overhaul Machinery and prepare for the next season. We have on hand

MAGNOLIA METAL . . . RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING of all kinds, BOILER COMPOUND for cleaning off scale, TROPIC OIL for Engines and Cylinders, and every kind of HARDWARE or TOOL needed in a Sugar Mill or on a Plantation.

Send Orders to

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

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AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES. IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER. General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - - - - - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 101,650,000
Total reinsurance - - - - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance - - - - - 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 35,000,000
Total reinsurance - - - - - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above insurance companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£11,558,000.
1-Authorized Capital-£2,000,000
Subscribed - - - - - 2,750,000
Paid up Capital- - - - - 687,500 0 0
2-Fire Funds- - - - - 2,458,111 7 9
3-Life and Annuity Funds- - - - - 6,122,389 1 0
£11,558,000 8 9

Revenue Fire Branch- - - - - 1,581,577 3 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branch- - - - - 1,376,611 1 0
Reserves- - - - - £2,958,811 4 9

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASH & COOK IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

STEAMERS GALORE

Prospects of More Frequent Mail From States.

LIKEWISE LOT MORE PEOPLE

Seattle After the Island Business. To Call At Hilo—Excursion. Several Boats.

SEATTLE LINES.

SEATTLE, Aug. 25.—Seattle is making very energetic bids for the Hawaiian trade, and already several vessels are chartered for the round trip to Honolulu. After the sailing of the steamship City of Columbia on August 25, the steamer South Portland will be put on the lists for Honolulu. She is to sail about September 1st, and her cargo is almost completely booked. The South Portland can carry 1,100 tons of freight besides the 400 tons of coal necessary for the round trip. The greater part of the cargo she is to carry is breadstuffs.

The famous Cuban filibuster Laurada will leave Seattle on the same route about September 15. Arrangements have been made with the management of an eastern excursion party to send its first excursion to Honolulu on the Laurada. It will number about 100 persons and will be followed by a party each month under the same management.

EXCURSION TO HONOLULU.

SEATTLE, Aug. 22.—This advertisement has appeared in many Sound and interior papers: Excursion to Honolulu, the "Paradise of the Pacific." The fine ocean steamer City of Columbia will sail for Honolulu, August 25th. Special round trip ticket, including stateroom and meals, also includes six days' board at hotel in Honolulu, \$100. Steamer touches at Hilo going and coming.

COLUMBIA SYNDICATE.

SEATTLE, Aug. 24.—A deal was entered into today between Colegrove & Jacobson and Capt. Chilcote of Barnston & Chilcote by which Capt. Chilcote takes the management of the new Seattle-Honolulu steamship line. A company will be organized as soon as the City of Columbia clears tomorrow and incorporated under the laws of the State with a capital of \$100,000.

Capt. Chilcote will become manager, while the originators of the line will hold prominent interests and work for the company as they have heretofore. The present prospects of the company are exceedingly bright. Every dollar is paid that they owe and the first liner clears tomorrow with passengers and a good cargo of freight. Passengers have been booked from this city, Tacoma, Spokane and elsewhere and a large amount of freight secured here and also at Tacoma.

Capt. Chilcote is one of the most popular men on the Sound, is an old time mariner and a man of good means.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

SEATTLE, Aug. 25.—The steamship Centennial is the latest possibility on the Honolulu run from Seattle. She is now in San Francisco, where she was sent in June to enter the Government service. Extensive repairs have lately been made and she recently passed the Government inspection, but too late to be used as a transport. She will be sent back to Seattle in a few weeks and is ready to go to Honolulu or any other Oriental port that her owners desire to send her. She is owned by the Centennial Steamship Company, James Griffiths manager. The matter of her going on the run to the Islands has not been definitely decided and will be taken up and disposed of at a meeting of the directors to be held next week.

STEAMER COLUMBIA COMING.

SEATTLE, Aug. 24.—Ton after ton of freight was lowered into the hold of the steamer City of Columbia today and all night long the work will continue. A tug with two barges of lime from Roche Harbor drew up alongside the steamer yesterday morning and 2,000 barrels of the white stuff is being loaded between decks. Her to the extent of 400 cases was put into the hold this morning, promising many cool and refreshing drinks for the Islanders. A carload of bonded goods arrived from the East and was loaded at once.

Capt. Milnor said this afternoon to a Times reporter that he would surely leave tomorrow morning about 10 o'clock. The departure of the first steamer for our new Eastern possessions will be witnessed by a large crowd. All day many people watched the loading with interest. There will be nearly 150 passengers on the steamer. Considerable Honolulu mail will be taken out.

THREE IN A FLEET.

SEATTLE, Aug. 24.—The steamer Elin Thompson, now undergoing extensive repairs at Arlington Dock, is being considered as an addition to the Seattle-Honolulu fleet. The Boston & Alaska Transportation Company desire to charter her to run in connection with the steamers Laurada and South Portland. J. B. Grayson, who represents the owners, Campbell & Sons, of Seattle, Me., has gone to San Francisco for a consultation on the matter.

The Elin Thompson is about the right size for the run to the Islands. In spite of her short length she is an enormous freight carrier. A passenger deckhouse could easily be put on her whole length. Her engines are easy on coal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, September 2.

Br. stmr. Aorangi, Hepworth, 7 1/2 days from Victoria; pass. and mds. to T. H. Davies & Co.
Br. stmr. Coptic, Sealy, 9 days from Yokohama; pass. and mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.
Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, 14 hrs. from Makana.

Saturday, September 3.

Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, 6 hrs. from Lahaina.
Schr. Mol Wahine, Sam, 22 hrs. from Kohala.
Stmr. Maui, Freeman, 18 hrs. from Hamakua.
Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, 12 hrs. from Kaunakakai.
U. S. troopship Scandia, Hart, 6 days 20 hrs. from San Francisco.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 8 hrs. from Waimanalo.

Sunday, September 4.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, 11 hrs. from Nawiliwili.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 12 hrs. from Kapaa.
Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, 12 hrs. from Nawiliwili.
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 13 hrs. from Kahului.

Monday, September 5.

Am. bk. Wilna, Slater, 20 days from Nantamo; 2,477 tons of coal to I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, September 2.

Stmr. Nobeau, Gregory, Honokaa.
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, Lahaina.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.
Br. stmr. Aorangi, Hepworth, Sydney via Suva.
Stmr. Upolu, Hellingensen, Kohala.
Am. schr. Esther Buhne, Anderson, Port Townsend in ballast.
Stmr. Kinan, Clarke, Hilo and way ports.

Saturday, September 3.

Stmr. Kilanea Hou, Weir, Kukaia.
Br. stmr. Coptic, Sealy, San Francisco.
Schr. Kaulani, Pearl Lochs.
Schr. Kawaiiani, Koolau.
Am. bk. W. H. Dimond, Nilson, San Francisco.
Stmr. Iwa, Townsend, Wailua.

Monday, September 5.

Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, Kahuku.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, Kilanea.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.
Am. bk. Sea King, Wallace, Nantamo.
Br. ship Euterpe, Langmuir, Port Angeles in ballast.
Schr. Lady, Martin, Koolau.

SPOKEN.

August 19.—Lat. 37 N., lon. 34 47 W., Br. ship Dominion, from Baltimore for Honolulu.

August 7.—Lat. 36 35 N., lon. 157 W., brig Larline passed Haw. bark R. P. Ritchet, from Honolulu for San Francisco.

FOREIGN PORTS.

VICTORIA, Arrived, Aug. 25, bk. Amy Turner, from Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Aug. 22, stmr. Belgic, 6 days and 1 hour from Honolulu; stmr. City of Peking, 16 days from Nagasaki; stmr. Glenfarg, 8 days from Honolulu; brig Larline, 22 days from Kahului; Aug. 24, brig W. G. Irwin, 24 1/2 days from San Francisco; Aug. 25, stmr. Moana, 6 days and 1 hour from Honolulu. Sailed: Aug. 23, Ger. bark J. C. Glade, London; Aug. 24, stmr. Malolo, for Honolulu.

PORT ANGELES—In port Aug. 21, ship Henry Villard from Honolulu; Haw. bk. Diamond Head, from Honolulu.

SEATTLE—Sailed, Aug. 25, stmr. City of Columbia, for Honolulu.

EUREKA—Sailed, Aug. 26, schr. Charles E. Falk, for Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Aug. 21, ships Henry Villard and E. B. Sutton from Honolulu; Aug. 20, schr. N. Komis, from Honolulu.

NANAIMO—Arrived, Aug. 21, ship Henry Villard, from Honolulu. Sailed, Aug. 26, ship J. B. Brown, for Honolulu.

MANILA—Arrived, Aug. 24, stmr. City of Rio de Janeiro, hence July 23.

PORT GAMBLE—Arrived, Aug. 22, schr. Maria E. Smith, from Honolulu.

HONGKONG—Arrived, Aug. 25, Br. stmr. Gaelic, from Honolulu.

PORT BLAKELEY—Sailed, Aug. 22, schr. Mawcena, for Honolulu.

SYDNEY—Sailed, Aug. 20, Br. ship Buteshire, for Honolulu or San Francisco.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Schr. Maria E. Smith—(now at Port Ludlow) lumber thence to Honolulu.

Sp. Henry Villard—(now at Nantamo) coal thence to Honolulu.

Bk. Roderick Day—Pass. and mds. to Hilo from San Francisco.

Schr. Chas. E. Falk—Lumber from Eureka to Honolulu.

Schr. Annie M. Campbell—(now at Port Ludlow) lumber thence to Honolulu.

Schr. A. M. Baxter—(at San Pedro) lumber from Seattle to Honolulu.

Schr. Spokane—Lumber from Port Gamble to Hilo.

MEMORANDUM.

Per stmr. Aorangi, from Victoria, Sept. 2.—Left Vancouver on the 23rd August at 3:30 p. m., and arrived at Victoria, B. C., at 9:30 the same evening. Left Victoria at 5 a. m. the following morning. Fine weather has been experienced throughout. On the passage from Vancouver the Aorangi has averaged over 14 1/2 knots per hour throughout and is believed to hold the record from Vancouver to Honolulu. She already holds the record for the passage from Honolulu to Victoria. The steamer has done excellent work, her daily runs being 341, 345, 347, 343, and 340 knots up to noon of Sept. 1st.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Vancouver and Victoria, per stmr. Aorangi, Sept. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, Master Bowen, S. F. French, Mrs. H. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Misses Hitchcock (3), E. D. Van Court, Miss Harvey, F. S. Fitz, Miss E. H. Patterson, Miss Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Cooke, Misses Cooke (2), Mrs. E. Wood, Col. Sackville West, Mrs. Sackville West, Miss Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Hicke, Mrs. Effinger and three children and servant, Miss Hoffman, C. Noble, W. Pinkham, Mr. and Mrs. Bruhn, Mr. and Mrs. Ripley and child, Mr. Fuller, J. F. Cross, G. McHugh, Miss Wright, P. McConchie, Miss Ida Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ritchie, A. Price, D. R. Wilson, A. L. Colsten, M. L. Smith, F. S. de Cew, Mrs. and Miss Bell, Mrs. and Master Sullivan, J. Johnson, R. J. White, D. Schies, J. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Thorp and child, F. Hanson, W. Niggle, M. Seldin, J. Harrisberger, C. Maret, T. Rossmussen, O. Abbott.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. Mikahala, Sept. 4.—P. W. Glade, Miss Nawahi, Miss A. Akamu, Miss M. Miller, Miss M. Richmond, Miss Kalamakali, Miss V. Beckley, G. M. Mossman, E. P. Hatfield, G. M. Kellett, A. D. Wishard, Miss Stansbury, Miss Davis, Mrs. Wooley, Miss M. Lovell, Miss Mars, Miss M. Sakuma, A. Goodall, Master Cockett, D. Conway, K. Loelki, W. Markham, J. Sahuma, D. Neal, L. Marx, Luka.

From Yokohama, per stmr. Coptic, Sept. 2.—John K. M. L. Farquar, K. Hoshino, C. Inouye, A. McKillop, S. Matsumura, Y. Uchida, James A. Wilder and servant.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, Sept. 4.—Miss Davidson, S. W. Meheala, Ah Chaw.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, Sept. 4.—Mrs. Widdfield, Miss Widdfield, Mrs. Ogg, Miss Herrick, Miss C. B. Albright, Mrs. Borchgrevink and child, W. H. Habbitt, C. F. Alexander, Miss E. Kellin, Miss M. Davidson, Wong Wa, Ah Sang, Sun Ha, Master H. Clark, Awa, S. Ahmi, Poo Tang, Miss R. Shaw, D. Kanaha, wife and child, Master Cheney, Master Wallace, W. Hinger, Miss Malulu, J. Taylor, H. Von Tempy, Rev. O. H. Gulick, H. F. Damon, L. A. de la Nux, wife and four children, Akuna and three children, Masters Campbell (2), Master B. Kamakau, J. Pa, Miss J. Kawalea, Miss E. Toomey, S. Kawalea, Miss H. Iaea, Mrs. L. D. Iaea, Miss Julia Kellian, Masters Morton (3) R. C. Searle and three sons, Mrs. Maguire and two children, Miss Palmer, Paul C. Brede, Nellie Forrest, Mary Kallulu, Masters Robinson (3), H. P. Robinson, Mrs. C. Christoffen, Misses Lima (2), Miss Bal, Mrs. S. L. Horner and child, Mrs. Goldstein and child, Master Goldstein, Mrs. Sharpe, Miss Lynch, Miss Lyons, F. A. Hayelden, C. Buchanan and daughter, E. Omsted, Dr. R. I. Moore, C. H. White.

From Maui, per stmr. Maui, Sept. 3.—Mrs. Creighton and daughter, Miss Maggie Lishman, Mrs. H. Patten and child, Miss Alice Lishman, Capt. MacDonald, Charles Stillman, Palmer Wood.

From Lahaina, per stmr. Waialeale, Sept. 3.—J. Cope, J. McCandless, Mr. Siderholm, Capt. Albhorn, H. P. Baldwin and two sons.

From Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, Sept. 3.—Mr. Sandborn, F. Metcalf, Lawrence Judd, Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Stoddard, Miss Ross, Mrs. C. Dudott, Rudolph Meyer, Mrs. Henry Meyer and son, M. G. Freitas, Charles Arnholt.

Departed.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kinan, Sept. 2.—J. Dyer, N. Omsted, Mrs. J. N. Smith and 2 children, Mrs. M. Smith, Mrs. J. N. Robinson, Miss Alice West, Miss Lemon, Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. H. F. Sayer, Miss Broderick, Mr. M. Nape, Mrs. McLane, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Akun, W. W. Fogg and wife, Miss Barnes, Mrs. G. K. Wilder, Olaf Sorenson and bride, Miss Massey, E. R. Gibson, G. Bell, H. S. Townsend, A. Gramberg and son, W. H. Beers, Mrs. C. J. Falk, Mrs. H. W. Kelsey, Mrs. W. H. Patton, Miss Thurston, Miss Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Osmer Abbott, Hattie Paaniani, Col. Gorton and wife, C. W. Dickey, E. A. Mott-Smith, Geo. Weight, the Misses Danford, Miss Mullinger, C. T. Day, Senator Notley, C. Notley, Jr., Mrs. H. C. Vida and two children, Chew Man, Manuel Lutz, W. C. Wilder, Jr., J. W. Jones, Mrs. H. R. Hitchcock, J. W. Brown, Mrs. P. Sampson and child, Dr. George Herbert and two children and nurse, Alex. Buchanan, Mrs. Walker, A. Cyrtian, W. F. Reynolds and E. Omsted.

For Kohala and Kona, per stmr. Upolu, Sept. 2.—John Hall, Mr. Selberts.

For Sydney, per stmr. Aorangi, Sept. 2.—A. Wasey and wife, J. J. Sears, wife and family, Mr. and Mrs. Allard and family.

For San Francisco, per S. S. Coptic, Sept. 3.—Col. G. W. Macfarlane, Dr. Pritchett, Col. D. Wright, Dr. C. Marshall, Lieut. Torrey, Mr. Hitt, John Cassidy, Mr. Blumberg, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Martin, Mr. McNear, E. Politt, H. E. Rose, Capt. Read, Lieut. Hunt, Lieut. Wallace, A. D. Baldwin, J. B. Lang, Fred Baldwin, Mr. Hartman, Mr. Eneh, Mr. Gassaway, C. Wolters, M. Richter, C. Berger, Mr. Ross, Miss W. Walters, Mrs. L. Jones, Miss Juliette Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Rowan, A. J. Lewis, Lloyd Johnston, Miss Gay, J. Lando, R. Morris, J. Farley, H. Schultz, Mrs. Spaulding.

For Kilanea, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, Sept. 5.—C. von Hamm, J. C. Davis.

For Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, Sept. 5.—Col. R. C. Spaulding, E. P. Dole, S. N. Hundley and wife, Miss M. A. Parker, Miss B. Bindt, J. Scharsch.

Towed Four Rafts.

The little steamer Iwa yesterday towed four large rafts of lumber from Wailua to Waimea to be used by the railroad in the construction of the new Waimea bridge. There were 60,000 feet in the lot. The Iwa returned to the city about 3 o'clock this morning.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The band played the Coptic off on Saturday.

The bark Ceylon is loading coal at Seattle for San Francisco.

Purser Piltz has resumed his position on the steamer Kaula.

The lumber schooner Endeavor finished discharging yesterday.

The steamship Glenfarg sailed from San Francisco for Hongkong August 26th.

The colliers Sea King and Euterpe sailed for Royal Roads in ballast yesterday.

The deep sea fishing steamer Malolo destined for the island trade, sailed from San Francisco August 24th.

The ship Henry B. Hyde was on the Sectional dock at New York Aug. 12, being stripped, calked and mated.

Fair weather is reported on Kaula, but high seas along the coast. At Kapaa last Friday the steamer James Makee could not get any cargo.

The steamer Mikahala, on account of the heavy swell, was unable to land any freight at Waimea, Kaula, last week. The cargo destined for that place was brought back.

The following sugar is awaiting shipment on Kaula: Kealia, 3,200 bags; Gay & Robinson, 51 bags; Kealia, 1,500 bags; Elelele, 1,400 bags; Hanamaulu, 2,000 bags.

The following vessels were up and loading at San Francisco August 27th for Honolulu: Steamship Australia, bark Albert (sails September 1), brig W. G. Irwin, bark Mohican, schooner Aloha and barkentine Archer.

The following are the officers of the Scandia: Capt. F. W. Hart, First Officer, A. Crost; Chief Engineer, R. J. French; Storekeeper, F. H. Lombard; Freight Clerk, F. M. Bucklin; Surgeon, S. D. Huntington; Chief Steward, T. K. James.

The following island steamers will sail today: Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Lahaina, Kahului, Keane, Hana, Hamoa, Kipahulu and Nii, at 5 p. m.; stmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Pukoo, Halawa, Wailua, Peleku, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Olowalu and Lanai, at 5 p. m.; stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Nawiliwili and Hanamaulu, at 4 p. m.; stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kona, Elele, Hanapepe, Makaweli, Waimea, Kekaha and Niihau, for Nawiliwili with passengers only, at 5 p. m.; stmr. Iwa, Townsend, Kamalo, Lahaina and Makana at 2 p. m.; stmr. Maui, Freeman, for Mahukona, Panahua, Kukaia, Oolaka, Laupahoehoe and Papaloa, at 4 p. m.

The Waverly club is now most comfortably settled in its new home on the Hotel street side of the building. The library has been installed and the billiard and pool tables have lately been repaired.

BORN.

SWINTON—In Honolulu, September 2, 1898, to the wife of H. S. Swinton, a son.

DIED.

VETLESEN.—In Christina, Norway, July 27th, aged 68 years, Mrs. M. Vetlesen, relict of the late Dr. J. M. Vetlesen, beloved mother of G. M. Vetlesen of Honolulu and V. Vetlesen of Haiku, Maui. San Francisco papers please copy.

FRENCH.—At Makaweli, Kaula, August 30, 1898, Townley French, only child of Dr. T. G. and Mrs. French, aged 1 year and 3 weeks.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DATE	BAROM.	TEMP.	REL. HUM.	WIND	WIND DIR.	WIND F.	WIND S.	WIND V.
Aug. 27	30.11	71	82	0-0	0-5	NE	SE	0-3
Aug. 28	30.05	70	81	0-0	0-5	NE	SE	0-3
Aug. 29	30.07	70	81	0-0	0-5	NE	SE	0-3
Aug. 30	30.12	70	81	0-0	0-5	NE	SE	0-3
Aug. 31	30.08	70	81	0-0	0-5	NE	SE	0-3
Sept. 1	30.09	70	81	0-0	0-5	NE	SE	0-3
Sept. 2	30.07	70	81	0-0	0-5	NE	SE	0-3
Sept. 3	30.07	70	81	0-0	0-5	NE	SE	0-3

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY.	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
Mon	5 12	6 35	11 53	2 55	4 44	6 12	9 48	11 37
Tues	6 52	7 30	11 50	6 25	5 45	6 11	10 26	11 37
Wed	7 29	8 05	12 13	6 55	5 45	6 10	11 37	11 37
Thurs	8 09	8 44	12 44	7 44	6 09	6 49	11 37	11 37
Fri	9 13	9 52	1 34	8 54	6 09	6 49	11 37	11 37
Sat	10 20	10 59	2 40	9 55	6 09	6 49	11 37	11 37
Sun	11 10	11 42	3 16	10 55	6 09	6 49	11 37	11 37

The times and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local time. To which the respective corrections to Standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard time whistle sounds at 12th. 0m. 0s. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1h. 30m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office.

San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

GET THE WOOD.

Portuguese Securing Fuel From Reservation.

The Bureau of Agriculture held its regular business meeting for September in the office of the Minister of Interior at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Following are the secretary's minutes of the meeting:

Meeting convened at 10 o'clock, Allen Herbert presiding. Present: Wray Taylor, T. J. King, E. W. Jordan, Byron O. Clark, secretary.

Dr. Alvarez reported the Portuguese who were cutting the wood at the Government forest were willing to pay 50 cents per cord, for the wood, leaving the ground in satisfactory condition as to clearing.

On motion of Mr. Jordan, seconded by Wray Taylor, Mr. Haugh was authorized to continue the work on best possible terms for the Government and authorized to receive payment of any money paid for wood, paying same to the secretary for turning into the treasury.

The secretary was authorized to have rules regarding prohibiting soil importation printed for distribution. Also on motion to have a telephone put in department rooms.

In regard to request for information by the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. to be published in a special edition of their tourist publication, "Sunset," the secretary was instructed to invite contributions of suitable text and photos, to be forwarded the Southern Pacific Company for purpose desired.

On motion the secretary was instructed to prepare suitable circular matter for replying to questions of correspondents.

On motion the appointment of present incumbent as secretary and Commissioner was confirmed.

After informal discussion of work to be undertaken, board adjourned.

COURT MARTIAL HERE.

Account of a Case in the Montana Regiment.

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 21.—Private Ed Moran of Company C, Montana Volunteer Regiment, writes to relatives in Butte from Honolulu that he has been court-martialed and sentenced to two years in prison at Alcatraz Military Prison in California for striking Lieut. John F. Mercer, of the same company, and has been recommended for discharge also. A court-martial has also been called for Lieut. Mercer. Moran writes that the Lieutenant was intoxicated at Honolulu and abused and insulted him, whereupon he knocked the officer down.

Moran is the man who acted as spokesman for the Montana soldiers who struck against the bad food furnished them in camp at San Francisco and refused to drill until their rations were improved. For that offense Moran was reduced from the rank of corporal and transferred to another company.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, THIRD Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of Monroe L. Walton, a minor, of Pahala, Kau, Hawaii.

Petition having been filed by C. M. Walton, praying that Letters of Guardianship issue to him as guardian of said minor: Notice is hereby given that Saturday, the 8th day of October, A. D. 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, at the Court House in North Kohala, Hawaii, is hereby appointed the time and place for hearing said petition at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Hilo, August 10th, 1898.
By the Court, DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

IN